ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,216—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th Nov.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	17th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th "
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th "
B.L. GANGES	4296	800	T Creery	15th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	29th "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	19th "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	R. F. Briscoe	26th "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Feb.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	16th "
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	23rd "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Mar.
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. J. Nantes	9th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	16th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	30th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	6th April.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	13th "
				TUESDAY, 5 P.M.
Ex.M. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	R. F. Briscoe	16th April.
				SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	F. Crewe	20th April.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	27th "
BML CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	4th May

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.
The steamer marked B.M.L. proceeds to Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

SIAM, 15th November. | SUTLEJ, 13th December.
PENINSULAR, 29th Nov. |

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th Oct., 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Jan. '95.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Nov.
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	9th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	350	21st Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Bassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 1st, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th November, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer
GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c, booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 10th November, at 2 p. m., or thereafter, on arrival of Incoming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 13th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* POREBUNDER AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 10th November, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on the 8th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "BANCOORA," 2,880 tons, on the 8th Nov., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 22nd November, calling at Aden, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th November, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR
DIRECT LINE OF STEAMER.

S.S. "NYANZA," 2,200 Tons, Captain Abbas, will SAIL for ZANZIBAR direct, precisely on MONDAY, the 12th November, 1894. For freight and passage apply to—
કેશવજી દામોદર જૈરામ,
i.e., KESSOWJI DAMODUR JAIRAM,
Agent.
301-303, Bazar Gate, Bombay, 2nd November, 1894.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
The House in India for
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Catalogues Free on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ASQUITH & LORD,
HIGH CLASS
—TAILORS—
BREECHES-MAKERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
HOSIERS AND HATTERS.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

KEMP & COMPANY, LD.

T	Three	A Clear Head.
H	Three	
R	Three	
E	Three	
E	Three	A Good Digestion.
B	Boons	
O	Boons	
O	Boons	A Sound Liver.
N	Boons	
S	Boons	

All secured by Kemp's
LIVER TONIC GRANULES.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOUR SOUND WHISKIES.

FINE OLD GLENLIVET.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 29 0
Per gallon	" 12 4	" 13 12

HIGHLAND MALT.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 28 0	Rs. 31 8
Per gallon	" 13 4	" 14 12

SPECIAL LIQUEUR.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 35 0	Rs. 39 0
Per gallon	" 16 12	" 18 12

OLD IRISH.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 29 0
Per gallon	" 12 4	" 13 12

A still Further Reduction if taken in 8-gallon Casks.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

LOVERS OF GOOD WINES ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE A TRIAL ORDER.

SPANISH WINES, SPIRITS, &C.

SHERRY.

	Per Case. Rs. a.	Per Bottle. Rs. a.
JEREZ SECO (Dry Old)	29 0	2 10
AMONTILLADO	35 4	3 12
AMONTILLADO, Pasado	46 0	4 0
FEDERAL	30 8	2 12
MANOLITO "EL ESPARTERO"	35 0	3 0
MANZANILLAS AMONTILLADO	51 0	4 6
AMONTILLADO, Blue Card	65 8	5 12
" Golden Card	69 0	6 0
" Ladies	48 8	4 4
" Capitolio	48 8	4 4
" Dry Wine for Consecrate	68 8	6 0
" Special for Invalids, Vintage 1820	68 8	6 0
" Very Old, Vintage 1840	93 0	8 0
" Ne Plus Ultra, Vintage 1809	132 0	11 8

PORTS.

MENESTRAL ROSADO	23 0	2 0
" SUPERIOR	24 8	2 4
VELHO	27 8	2 6
" SUPERIOR	29 0	2 10
BRANCO MUSCATEL	29 0	2 10
NOVIDADE de 1863	38 12	3 10
" de 1858	45 4	4 0
" de 1815	69 8	6 0

VERMOUTH.

FRENCH FLAVOUR	27 0	2 6
ITALIAN FLAVOUR	35 8	3 0

BRANDY.

SPANISH BRANDY, Very Old	61 0	5 4
" " ***	48 0	4 2
" " **	45 0	3 14
" " *	42 0	3 10

ALL OTHER BRANDS CAN BE HAD AT BAZAAR PRICES.
Up-Country Orders will be promptly executed if accompanied with Remittance or Reference for Payment in Bombay, or by Value Payable Post.
ALL THESE ARE BOTTLED AT THE DISTILLERY, JERAZ.
ALL THESE ARE BOTTLED AT THE DISTILLERY, JERAZ.

MORENAS & CO.,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
SIX ANSWERS TO ONE QUESTION!!

Q.—Why are BAHADUR Cigars the Leading Brand in India?
A. 1.—BECAUSE they are Manufactured under the Supervision of EUROPEAN EXPERTS.
2.—BECAUSE only the CHOICEST TOBACCOS are used in their Manufacture.
3.—BECAUSE they are Loosely rolled, and draw Freely.
4.—BECAUSE the Delicacy of their Flavor approaches that of a Real HAVANA.
5.—BECAUSE they are Uniform in Quality, and can always be Relied on.
6.—BECAUSE the General Public say with one accord that they are the Very Best, and what everybody says must be True.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO

HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.
The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

LADIES' WATCHES.

AS a SOUVENIR there is nothing that a Lady appreciates better than a GENUINE GOOD WATCH. The better the class of Watch the longer will the Receiver have reason to remember the Donor. The main object, therefore, of a Souvenir can only have the fullest effect when the Article presented is of unquestionable good Manufacture. A so-called cheap Watch, or a substitute for a well-manufactured Watch, would vitiate entirely the idea and intentions that a Souvenir carries; and, indeed, it is not fair to impose on the recipient by the presentation of a Watch of doubtful make, not only a great deal of trouble and inconvenience, but the expense that keeping such a Watch in order would entail.
We Guarantee that the PRESENTATION WATCHES offered by us will keep the most excellent time and wear well for

FIFTY YEARS,

and longer if reasonable good care be taken of them and if they are periodically overhauled by a practical Watchmaker, once in two, or most three years, after about which time a Watch invariably requires cleaning.

SILVER WATCHES—
Crystal Face..... Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.
Hunting Cases..... Rs. 30, Rs. 45, Rs. 50 and Rs. 65.
Half-hunting Cases..... Rs. 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 55 and Rs. 70.

GOLD WATCHES—
Crystal Face.....Rs. 60, Rs. 85, Rs. 95 and Rs. 120.
Hunting Cases.....Rs. 75, Rs. 110, Rs. 120 and Rs. 140.
Half-hunting Cases.....Rs. 85, Rs. 120, Rs. 130 and Rs. 150.

GOLD REPEATER WATCHES—
Crystal Face.....Rs. 500.
Hunting Case.....Rs. 550.

CHATELAINE WATCHES—
Silver.....From Rs. 70.
Gold.....From Rs. 350.

LADIES' FANCY WATCHES—
We have a large family of fanciful disguises, beautifully jewelled in Gold. For Details we must refer you to our Watch Catalogue, to be had on Application.

WRISTLET WATCHES—
With Leather Straps, the Watches in Silver and Gold first detailed may be worn. Wristlets in curb web-work, spring catch and other Fancy Designs. Silver, from Rs. 50; Gold, from Rs. 210.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BADHAM,
PILE & Co.'s
"APOLLO"
SHIRT.

	Per ½ Doz. Rs. a.
LONGCLOTH LINEN FRONTS and CUFFS	24 0
LONGCLOTH FINE FRONTS and CUFFS	27 0
EXTRA FINE for DRESS.	30 0
FRENCH CAMBRIC, NEWEST PATTERNS	27 0
OXFORD and "HOPSACK" MATTE	30 0
TROPICAL FLANNEL .....from	33 0
WHITE and COLORED GAUZE FLANNEL	45 0
ALL WOOL TENNIS FLANNEL.	45 0

CASH OR V. P. P.

THORPE AND CO.

JUST ARRIVED!!
FELT HATS.
EXTRA LIGHT.
MADE SPECIALLY FOR INDIA.
BEST LONDON MAKERS.

THORPE AND CO.,
HATTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL,
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. "CITY OF LONDON," ARRIVED 6TH NOVEMBER, 1894.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their Cargo from the Prince's Dock. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing-shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 Cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's ARRIVAL, or they will not be paid.

FORBES, FORBES & Co., LIMITED, Agents.

Bombay, 6th November, 1894.

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank in Armenian Street, Madras, at 3 o'clock P.M., on SATURDAY, the 5th Day of January, 1895, when the following Resolution will be proposed as a Special Resolution :—

"Resolved that the Capital of the Company be increased from Rs 10,00,000 to Rs. 25,00,000 by the Creation of 15,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each."

And Notice is also hereby given that a further EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held on MONDAY, the 21st Day of January, 1895, at the same place, at 5-30 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of Confirming the above Resolution as a Special Resolution.—Dated at Madras this 26th Day of September, 1894.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

N.B.—Application Forms for Shares required by the Public who are not at present Shareholders can be obtained at the Head Office of the Bank at Madras, or at the Branch Office in Bombay or Rawal Pindi. The probable Rate of Issue to Non-members will be Rs. 130 per share of Rs. 100. Tenders above that rate will receive prior allotment in order of application.

100 CUPS OF PURE TEA
FOR A TRIFLE SUM OF ANNAS 10.
BURROUGHS' TEA "TABLOIDS"

PRODUCE absolutely Pure Tea, without the Evil effects of ordinary Tea, and secure Delicacy of Flavour and Aroma, Uniformity of Strength, Purity, Safety, Perfection, and prevent Waste. No Teapot necessary. Tea for 100 Cups can be carried in the Waistcoat Pocket.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE ON BUILDING LEASES OF LAND ON THE ESPLANADE ESTATE, BOMBAY.

UNDER instructions from Government, the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Presidency, is prepared to receive TENDERS upto 1 P. M. (Gun-fire), on the 18th December, 1894, for certain PLOTS OF LAND on the Esplanade Estate, TO BE LET on BUILDING LEASES, on Terms and Conditions which may be ascertained at his Office.

S. REBSCH, A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

November 5, 1894.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

WANTED, Two 1st Class ENGINEERS, one for Hydraulic Engines, and the other for Steam Tug. Salary according to Qualifications.

Apply before the 25th instant, giving telegraphic address, to PORT ENGINEER, Karachi.

Dated Manora, 1st November, 1894.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that an AUCTION of TIMBER will take place commencing from the 3rd December, 1894, at the Haliyal Depot of the North Kanara District, 7 miles from Alnavar Station of the Southern Mahratha Railway.

2. The probable quantity of Timber that will be put up for Sale is as follows :—
TEAK, 5,834 tons, of 50 cubic feet each.
BLACKWOOD, 934 tons,
JUNGLEWOOD, 1,160 tons.

3. The Timber will be arranged in Lots, and put up to Auction at an upset moderate price.

4. 25 per cent. of the Purchase Money must be paid at the time of Sale.

5. Further information will be given at the time of Sale.

W. A. TALBOT,
Divisional Forest Officer, N. D., Kanara.

Divisional Forest Office, N. D., Kanara, Camp Dharwar, 26th October, 1894.

JUST UNPACKED.
KOKO FOR THE HAIR,
Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-12.
KOKO FOR THE HAIR.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PEASE, SON & CO.,

WHISKY BLENDERS,

LEITH, LONDON, AND DARLINGTON.

[ESTABLISHED 1808.]

B. O. S. WHISKIES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents :—
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS, Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone : full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S WHISKIES

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S "SQUARE BOTTLE."

CUTLER, PALMER'S "HEART BOTTLE."

Much noxious spirit is vended in this country in pegs showing the retailers very large profits. The spirits in these patented bottles are guaranteed pure and matured, and if insisted on will be supplied

BY ALL RETAILERS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD AND SILVER TOOTHPICKS.—New Patent Gold "pull-out" TELESCOPIC TOOTHPICKS, with Watch Chain attachment. The special feature is that the Pick can be used without detaching the Case from the Watch Chain. A most Convenient article. Rs. 32. Plain Telescopic, Gold, Rs. 18; Silver, from Rs. 2. With Slide action, Various Shapes, Gold, Rs. 22 ; Silver Rs. 2.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

GOOD STABLING TO LET, in best part of FORT, for one or two Horses and Carriage. Address "X.Y.Z.," care of this Office.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—English-made CHIMING CLOCKS in handsomely decorated Mahogany and Gilt Cases ; Chiming four Quarters an eight and Westminster Bells, and Striking hours on loud Gong.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 12, Medows Street.

480 New English FOULARD TIES, Knots, and Bows, Our Reversible Derby for Re. 1-4, is sold by other Firms for Re. 1-12.—BATLIBOI and VIRJEE, Opposite the Novelty, Bombay.

THE newest thing out.—Standard Copper-Kettles, with Lamp, on high Iron Stands, highly finished, a beauty for the Drawing Room—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

FLOWERY, EXTRA FINE and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE, at Rs. 1-4 and 1-2 per lb., respectively. FRESH CONSIGNMENTS, with other Select descriptions of TEAS from General Youngthusband's Celebrated Garden in the Kangra Valley. Flavor Choice. Purity Guaranteed.—22, Church Gate Street, Bombay, MORTON MAJU and Co.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, and Afternoon TEA. For Comfort, Privacy, Civility, and True Value for your money, go to JAMES PEARSE'S, 22, Apollo Street, East Side, opposite Royal Insurance Co.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT EVERY FORTNIGHT.—High Class Egyptian Cigarettes, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at Rs. 3-8, 3 and 2-8 per 100, respectively. These Cigarettes are Manufactured by Mr. G. Bakirtzi, of Egypt, of Pure Superior Turkish Tobacco. They will Recommend themselves to Smokers desirous of Mild, Aromatic and Free-drawing Cigarettes. Sole Agents for India :—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a First-class ENGINEER, with Good Experience of Presses, Gins, and erecting buildings, drawing up estimates, etc., for the Cotton districts. An Eurasian or Parsee preferred. Apply to "R.B.," care of this Office.

BREAKFASTS and TIFFINS.—Under the Supervision of a well-known French Steward. Dishes very Delicious. Special arrangements for Monthly Boarders. Prices very Reasonable.—PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Very Elegant and Well-finished New English-built Miniature Canoe-shaped LANDAUS and New and Second-hand VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by Windover and Co., Ld., London. Apply to DADABHOY BOMANJEE, Carriage Builder, Girgaum.

ARITHMETIC MADE EASY. Howard's ART of RECKONING, Re 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 5, —CASSELL & Co., London ; THACKER & Co., Bombay.

W. C. SMITH, HOUSE DECORATOR, 47, Meadow Street, Bombay.

W. C. SMITH, OIL and COLOR MERCHANT, All Colors Warranted, Bombay.

W. C. SMITH, Decorator, Importer of Blundell's Damp Proof Paint, Bombay.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Javakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says :—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment :—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works :—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Gollkara :—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary :—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway :—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your Orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co. ; TREACHER & Co. ; PHILLIPS & Co. ; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed in the Alexandra Hotel from—to—November and have received every attention. The Food was of excellent quality and plenty of it. The charges most moderate. I wish Mr. PESTONJI the success he deserves. I am well satisfied, and shall have much pleasure in recommending my friends to this Hotel.—W. RAMSDEN.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, is a very comfortable, central and accommodative HOTEL on the Hill. It is open to the Westerly Breeze. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Terms Moderate.

JOHN FITZMAURICE, Esq., I. C. S., says :—"I have stayed at the RIPON HOTEL Mahableshwar, and have been very pleased with the indent desire of the Proprietor to make me Comfortable. The Table kept up has been Good, and the Charges are Moderate."

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs, FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage: English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P.M. Highest References. Apply to "N. B.," care of this Office.

WANTED, SERVICE by a First Class COACHMAN. Thoroughly used both to Single and Double Harness. Excellent Testimonials. Apply to "F. 88," care of this Office.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

54 FIRST AWARDS at the CHICAGO Exhibition. More than double than all Manufacturers put together. 300 Medals and Diplomas at other Exhibitions. No further Guarantee required for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1 ; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WATERPROOF BILLIARD COVERS.—Indispensable during the Monsoon. May be had of JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8 Postage Annas 4.

NOTICES.

I BEG to Notify that I have, THIS DAY, STARTED BUSINESS as a MARINE SURVEYOR, and am Open to Undertake the Survey of Cargoes of every Description.

I. B. MACFADYEN,
late Master,
B. I. S. N. Company.

11, Ash Lane, Fort.

GREAT ECONOMY IN
BRICK-BURNING
EFFECTED BY USING
BULL'S Improved Single Chimney Kilns.
Twenty-five per cent. of Fuel saved.
DAILY OUTTURN LARGELY INCREASED.
Labour and Trouble Reduced.
For Terms and Descriptive Pamphlet, apply to
GORDON, STEWART & Co.,
5 & 6, Hare-street, Calcutta.
An AGENT WANTED in the Bombay Presidency.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have appointed THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 15th and 16th November, 1894, for the purpose of BALLOTING for an ELECTIVE TRUSTEE of the Port of Bombay, in place of Mr. I. M. SHIELDS, resigned.

The BALLOTING BOX will be OPEN at the Offices of the Chamber from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M., on each of the above Days.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, November 3, 1894.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to 30th November, 1894, for the SUPPLY of MINERAL OIL for Lubricating purposes required during the year commencing 1st January, 1895.

Tenders must be submitted on Printed Forms of Tenderer's Schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

The Company's Specification and Conditions under which the Contract will be let, is attached to each Form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, Southern Mahratta Railway, Dharwar, in Sealed Covers, superscribed "Tenders for Mineral Oil."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 1st November, 1894.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 7th November, Tenders for the Supply of 500 Tons of MOULMEIN TEAK LOGS, for Delivery at the rate of 250 Tons per Month, commencing 15th Idem.

Tenderers to quote the Price per Ton of 50 Cubic Feet, delivered at the Company's Locomotive premises, Parel, and state the Maximum percentage of Rejections allowed in the Raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the Specifications of Shipments showing clearly that the Timber tendered is Moulmein.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 24th October, 1894.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
KEROSENE OIL.

TENDERS are Invited for the Supply of such Quantities of REFINED PETROLEUM or KEROSENE OIL as the Company may require during the year 1895 estimated at 16,000 cases.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned), sealed, superscribed and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,500, will be received by the Acting Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 7th November next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The Deposit will be held by the Company as Security for the due and proper fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which on the Contractor's part will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction, and the Railway Company may cancel the Contract.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 23rd October, 1894.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned invites Tenders for Steamers, Ships, Steam-boats, Cotia, Bagala, Jahaz, and Fathymari, to carry Singareni Coal as below for a period of one Year commencing from 1st January, 1895, to 1st January, 1896.

1. From the Port of Musulapatam or Cocanada to Colombo, 1,000 Tons monthly, for 12 months.
2. From the Port of Musulapatam or Cocanada to Cuddalore, 1,000 Tons monthly, for 12 months.
3. From the Port of Musulapatam or Cocanada to Nagapatam, 100 Tons monthly, for 12 months.
4. From the Port of Musulapatam or Cocanada to Tuticorin, 500 Tons monthly, for 12 months.

Tenders can be sent in for the Whole of the above Consignments or for any Part of them.

Separate Rates should be quoted for Freight only : Also for Freight, including Loading and Unloading at the respective Ports.

Tenders will be received by the Undersigned until the 1st of December next.

HAJEE SUJUN LALJEE,
General Coal Contractor of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company, Ld., Secunderabad.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.
NO. 1.—TENDER FOR OILS, TALLOW, AND WASTE.

TENDERS are Invited and will be Received by the Agent, at his Office, Jhansi, up to Noon, on THURSDAY, 22nd November next, for the Supply of Oils, CASTOR, COCOANUT, KEROSINE, LUBRICATING, LINSEED, BOILED and RAW, TALLOW, and WASTE, at the Jhansi Depot, during the 12th months commencing 1st January 1895.

2. Tender Forms, giving particulars of the Approximate Quantities required for Delivery at the Jhansi Depot, and the Conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on Application, at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, on payment of Rs. 2 each.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select, one or more Items from the Tender, without reference to the other Items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the Rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Oils, Tallow, and Wast,e" and a Deposit of Rs. (1,000) one thousand must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. If Government Promissory notes be submitted, they must be endorsed in favour of the Agent, Indian Midland Railway Company, Limited.

5. All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's Standard Samples, which may be seen at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
J. WILSON,
Chief Store-keeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, 22nd October, 1894.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.
No. 2—TENDERS FOR MISCELLANEOUS COUNTRY STORES, SMITHY COAL, AND COKE.

TENDERS are Invited and will be Received by the Agent, at his Office, Jhansi, up to Noon, on THURSDAY, 22nd November next, for Supply of MISCELLANSOUS COUNTRY STORES, SMITHY COAL, and COKE, at the Jhansi Depot, during the 12 months commencing 1st January, 1895.

2. Tender Forms, giving particulars of the Approximate Quantities, and Description of Country Stores, &c., required for Delivery at the Jhansi Depot, and the Conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained, on Application, at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, on payment of Rs. 2 each.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more Items from the Tender without reference to the other Items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the Rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Country Stores, &c.," and a Deposit of Rs. (1,900) one thousand must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. If Government Promissory Notes be submitted, they must be endorsed in favour of the Agent, Indian Midland Railway Company, Limited.

5. All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's Standard Samples, which may be seen at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
J. WILSON,
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, 22nd October, 1894.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.
NO. 3.—TENDER FOR MISCELLANEOUS EUROPEAN STORES.

TENDERS are Invited and will be Received by the Agent, at his Office, Jhansi, up to Noon, on THURSDAY, 22nd November next, for the Supply of EUROPEAN STORES, at the Jhansi Depot, during the 12 months commencing 1st January, 1895.

2. Tender Forms, giving particulars of the Approximate Quantities and Description of European Stores required for Delivery at the Jhansi Depot, and the Conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on Application, at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, on payment of Rs. 2 each.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more Items from the Tender without reference to the other Items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the Rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for European Stores," and a Deposit of Rs. (1,000) one thousand must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. If Government Promissory notes be submitted, they must be endorsed in favour of the Agent, Indian Midland Railway Company, Limited.

5. All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's Standard Samples, which may be seen at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
J. WILSON,
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, 22nd October, 1894.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1894. With Photograph of H. H. the Thakore Sahib of Palitana. Cloth bound, Rs. 5 ; Postage, 4 annas.

NOTICES.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.
NOTICE.

CHARLES. S. WINDOVER & Co., Ld., of London and Paris, have been INFORMED that a Number of CARRIAGES have been thrown on the Market in Bombay, and SOLD as WINDOVER & Co. We beg to Caution the Public against purchasing the same unless they have the NAME of CHARLES S. WINDOVER & Co., Ld., on the WHEELS. We are the only Charles S. Windover & Co., Ld., who are Coach Builders to Her Majesty the Queen ; and our only Address in Bombay is DADABHOY BOMANJI COACH BUILDER, 363, Girgaum Road, Bombay, where a Selection of beautiful Carriages can be seen made by Charles S. Windover & Co., Ld., at Special Prices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 176 OF 1893.

NARAYEN RAGHUNATH ..... Plaintiff.
VERSUS
VINAYEKRAO BHASKERJEE, MORESHWAR VINAYEKRAO, DNYANKSHWAR VINAYEKRAO, KESHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, GUNPATRAO KESHOWRAO, SUNDERRAO KESHOWRAO, SHAMRAO KESHOWRAO (minor), MADHOWRAO BHASKER, JUGGONNATH MADHOWRAO, BAPUBAI alias PARWATIBAI, ANANDRAO BHASKERJEE, BALCRUSTNA ANANDRAO, BAJIRAO ANANDRAO, GUNANAN BALCRUSTNA (minor), SOONDERRAO BAJIRAO (minor), SOONDRABAI, NARAYEN RAMCRISHNA, RAKHMABAI, GUNPAT WITTORA, YESHWANT WITTORA, WASSOODEV CRISHNARAO and GOVINDRAO WASSOODEV ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Order of Reference made in the above Suit and bearing Date the Ninth Day of January, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-four, the following Immoveable Property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in one Lot, before George Haughton Farran, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th Day of November, 1894, at the hour of Three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the Estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendants one to seven inclusive or any of them in the land and buildings situate on the South side of and fronting the passage forming part of the said premises and leading to the said premises from the Portuguese Church Street, Bhoolesh war, without the Fort, in the Sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement Eight Hundred and Fifty-eight square yards or thereabouts, whereof six hundred and forty-three square yards part thereof are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 140, New No. A-1250, Old Survey No. 290, and New Survey No. 3-423, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Defendant, Vinayekrao Bhaskerjee, and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Brown and Moir, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 12th Day of September, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

J. NEUBERG,
SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY
FOR THE WELL-KNOWN
BASEL MISSION WEAVING
ESTABLISHMENTS OF
MANGALORE AND CANNANORE.

TABLE CLOTHS.
DAMASK PATTERNS.

			Rs.	a. Each				Rs.	a. Each
5½	feet by	5½	feet.	3	4	7	feet by 9 feet	7	0
5½	" "	7½	"	4	6	7	" " 10 "	8	0
6	" "	6	"	4	0	7	" " 12 "	9	8
6	" "	8	"	5	6	7	" " 14 "	11	0
6	" "	9	"	6	0	7	" " 18 "	14	0
6½	" "	6½	"	4	8	7½	" " 7½ "	6	4
6½	" "	8	"	6	0	7½	" " 10 "	8	8
6½	" "	9	"	6	12	7½	" " 12 "	10	4
6½	" "	10	"	7	8	7½	" " 14 "	12	0
6½	" "	12	"	9	0	7½	" " 18 "	15	8
6½	" "	6½	"	4	14	8	" " 8 "	7	8
6½	" "	8	"	6	0	8½	" " 8½ "	7	4
6½	" "	9	"	6	12	8½	" " 10 "	8	14
6½	" "	10	"	7	8	8½	" " 16 "	14	2
6½	" "	12	"	9	0	8½	" " 20 "	17	12
6½	" "	18	"	13	8	8½	" " 24 "	21	4
6½	" "	20	"	15	0	8½	" " 8½ "	8	0
6½	" "	24	"	18	0	9	" " 9 "	9	8
7	" "	7	"	5	8	10	" " 3½ "	4	0

DIAMOND PATTERN.

			Rs.	a. Each				Rs.	a. Each.
5	feet by	5	feet,	2	2	6	feet by 12 feet,	6	0
5	" "	6	"	2	8	7	" " 7 "	4	2
5	" "	7½	"	3	2	7	" " 9 "	5	4
5½	" "	5½	"	2	9	7	" " 10 "	6	0
5½	" "	7½	"	3	8	7	" " 12 "	7	4
5½	" "	11	"	5	3	7½	" " 7½ "	4	8
6	" "	6	"	3	0	7½	" " 9 "	5	10
6	" "	7	"	3	8	7½	" " 10½ "	6	9
6	" "	8	"	4	0	7½	" " 12 "	7	8
6	" "	9	"	4	8	7½	" " 15 "	9	6
6	" "	10	"	5	0	7½	" " 18 "	11	4
6	" "	11	"	5	8	7½	" " 20 "	12	8

TABLE NAPKINS.

Damask Patterns.	Rs. as. Per dozen.	Diamond Pattern.	Rs. as. Per dozen.
19 inches square, ...	4 6	18 inches square, ...	3 0 / 3 6
20 " " ...	4 8	20 " " ...	3 12 / 3 14
22 " " ...	5 4	22 " " ...	4 6
24 " " ...	5 8	24 " " ...	4 12

DAMASK TABLE SIDE SLIPS.

Per yard.		Per yard.	
20 inches wide	0 10	24 inches wide	0 12

HAND AND BATH TOWELS.
STOUT HONEYCOMB PATTERN.
Prime Quality.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
28 by 28 inches.....	5 10	32 by 72 inches.....	16 0
34 by 36 "	6 4	34 by 34 "	8 0
32 by 32 "	7 0	34 by 45 "	10 8
32 by 45 "	9 8	34 by 54 "	12 8
32 by 54 "	10 0	34 by 72 "	17 0

Second Quality.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
32 by 32 inches.....	6 0	32 by 54 inches.....	10 0
32 by 45 "	8 0	34 by 34 "	6 8

34 by 45 inches, per doz. Rs. 8-8.

TOILET TOWELS.

Striped Pattern.	Rs. a. Per dozen.	Diamond Pattern.	Rs. a. Per dozen.
28 by 36 inches.....	6 0	28 by 36 inches.....	6 8
34 by 34 "	7 0	34 by 34 "	7 8
34 by 45 "	9 8	34 by 45 "	10 0
34 by 54 "	11 0	34 by 54 "	11 8

KITCHEN AND GLASS TOWELS.
READY MADE.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
22 by 36 inches, soft	3 4	36 by 36 inches, soft	3 8
27 by 36 " stout	4 8	22 by 36 " blue check	3 12

Kitchen Towelling, 4½ annas per yard.

COUNTERPANES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
For Single Cots, 7½ by 5 feet. White, fringed on 2 sides, each	4 8	For Double Cots, 7½ by 7½ feet. White, fringed on 2 sides, each	7 8
White, fringed on 4 Sides, each.....	5 0	White, fringed on 4 sides, each.....	8 0
White, with red border on 4 sides.....	6 0	Red, fringed on 2 sides, each.....	9 12

TOILET TABLE COVERS, D'OYLEYS, AND SHEETING.

GINGHAMS, COATINGS, TROUSERINGS AND COTTON TWEEDS.

Patterns and Prices forwarded on Application to

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

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A WEEKLY EDITION
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"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
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Twelve Months ..... Rs. 26
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THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Dance, Government Telegraph Recreation Club.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers City of London and Hooseinee entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Kapurthala entered, and the steamer Pachumba left the dock yesterday.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.—The first quarterly service for Girls' Friendly Society will be held this evening at 6-30 o'clock, at this church. Address by Rev. Cyril Mayhew.

LECTURE.—Pandit Giranand Swami will deliver a lecture in Hindi, at the Prarthna Samaj Mandir, at 6 p. m., to-day, on the "Necessity of Religion." All are cordially invited to attend.

REQUIEM MASS AT ST. ANDREW'S, BANDORA.—There will be Requiem Mass this morning at 6-30 for the repose of the soul of Ritha Victoria, the wife of Mr. A. B. Fonseca, who died at Bandora, on Sunday, and was buried on the evening of the next day.

MILL ACCIDENT.—On Monday morning, Raghoo Mowji, aged sixteen years, employed in the Mahaluxmi Mill, while oiling some machinery in the mill, had the thumb of his right hand accidently smashed in one of the wheels. Raghoo was taken to the J. J. Hospital, and had his thumb amputated.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Tatia Mokin, a coolie, was, on Monday afternoon, storing firewood on a loft, on the third floor of a house, at 2nd Bhoiwada Lane, when he accidentally lost his footing, and fell out of the window into the sweeper's gully, a distance of about forty feet, sustaining serious injuries to both his head and back. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and detained under treatment.

ASSAULT ON A FELLOW WORKER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Grey charged Ramji Kashinath, a labourer, aged twenty-one years, before Mr. E. Wilkin, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with causing grievous hurt to Krishna Lukhooram, also a labourer. The parties are employed at the David Sassoon Mills, at Tank Bunder. About noon on Monday, complainant, a lad of about thirteen years, left his work went to where accused was working and began teasing him. Accused got enraged and struck him on the face with a bamboo reel, knocking out two of his teeth. The case was adjourned.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Wetherall and the Officers the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will perform the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-30 :—

Overture	Masaniello	Auber
Morceaux	Obligato for Cornet	Suppe
Valse	Happy Thoughts	Prout
Selection	Bells of Cornville	Winterbottom
Polka	Le Cavalier	Pugh
Galop	Womentrunken	Winterbottom

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—On Monday afternoon, a Hindu mendicant, named Hirco Mahadoo, aged thirty-five years, residing at Pinjrapole, proceeded to the Babula Tank and jumped in with intent to commit suicide, in consequence of a quarrel he had had with his wife, Dewkee, over their child, aged three years. Two Municipal servants, named Krishna and Wagia, who happened to be standing near the tank, at once jumped after the desperate man and rescued him from drowning. Hirco was then removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital. On being discharged therefrom yesterday morning he was placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, at the Mazagon Police Court, charged with attempting to commit suicide. On pleading guilty he was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment.

THEFT BY A BOARDER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Keshow Krishna, a Hindu, was charged, at the instance of Inspector George, before Mr. E. Wilkin, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with theft of gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 158, belonging to Mahipuity Ramji, a labourer, residing at Nagpada. Some time during the absence of the complainant from home on the 15th of October last, accused, who was at the time boarding with complainant, opened a wooden box, and abstracted the ornaments and cash in question. Complainant on his return home finding the property stolen and the accused missing, reported the matter to the police. A few days afterwards the police communicated with the authorities at Pen, in the Ratnagherry District, giving the name and description of accused with the consequence that he was arrested there. On searching accused's place the police found an earthen chatty containing the major portion of the ornaments, the remaining portion he traced to several marwarees with whom it was pledged by the accused. Under magisterial order the accused was brought to Bombay in police custody. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

PUNISHMENT FOR IMPROPER CONDUCT.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Pheroze Hoshung Dustur, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Kubare Nathu was charged at the instance of Dhanjee Ramjee, a carpenter, residing at Null Bazaar, with committing adultery with Dhili, complainant's wife, on 10th April last. Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. S. B. Spencer defended the accused. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, said that the prosecution had established their case. It was not necessary that there should be any direct evidence that the accused knew the woman was married. The onus of proof which lay on the prosecution in such a case was discharged, if they adduced evidence of the existence of circumstances which would lead the court to an inference that the accused knew or should have known her to be a married woman. In this case the parties being Hindus who had special customs of marriage such as of wearing *chudlo*. The accused could not have taken the woman for a widow or a spinster. The simultaneous departure of the accused and Dhili from Bombay and their subsequent return and living together under extreme precaution, namely, keeping the door of the room in which they lived locked from outside, were circumstances which gave rise to great presumption that the accused knew Dhili to be a married woman, Dhili, besides in her evidence, stated that the accused's father knew that she was married, and the accused living with his father, it could not be believed by any court or jury that he was ignorant of her married status. Accused was convicted and fined Rs. 200, in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for two months.

AN EXTRAORDINARY TRANSACTION WITH CURRENCY NOTES.—Mr. P. H. Dustur, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, heard the case, in which Mahabir Jugdhar, Duttadin Pragji, and Haridas Velji, were charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 12,500 in currency notes and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence. Mr. Hugh Sealy conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Shapur B. Spencer defended the third accused. On the 18th ultimo Ramnarayen Shivdas, munim of a native banking firm, conducted by Bansilal Abirchand, entrusted Rs. 12,500 in currency notes to the first accused as a servant of the firm, to buy some hundies from another firm at Bhuleshwar. The man did not return, and after waiting for three hours the munim sent out another servant of the firm to search for him, and he succeeded in finding him, minus the money, at Duncan Road. Accused stated that the Rs. 12,500 were given to a man who was willing to exchange old currency notes of the value of Rs. 18,000. The first accused had handed over the money to the second accused, while they had gone to third accused's house who undertook to find out the man with old notes. Accused was then made over to the police, and Inspector Stanford made enquiries with the following result. As was previously arranged, the second accused took first accused to third accused's house at Hanuman Lane, where the man was to hand over old currency notes of Rs. 18,000 for the Rs. 12,500. Third accused took the Rs. 12,500 and handed over to a man who was supposed to have got Rs. 18,000 worth of old notes. As soon as the "bogey man" got the Rs. 12,500 two men disguised in police uniform came up and "kicked up a row." The man who had got the money immediately cleared out, and the second and third accused called a hack victoria, and drove towards the Mahaluxmi Temple, where the "bogey man" was supposed to live. The brother-in-law of the first accused followed the *gharry* up to the Mahaluxmi temple, and when the second and third accused alighted from the *gharry* there was a dispute between them. The third accused, a member of the "Golden Gang" was handed over to a police sepoy there with a Rs. 500 currency note which they alleged was found on his person, but the third accused denied all knowledge of it. Evidence for the prosecution was recorded yesterday to the above effect, and the case was adjourned for further hearing.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes :—"I have used Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling, promotes its growth, and is a most pleasant dressing imaginable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refr shing, and it cleanses the head of dandruff.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN'S contribution to the "Rulers of India" series of the history of his late father's official career in India being completed, he is now engaged in arranging for publication the letters of the late Lord Auckland, to whom Sir John Colvin was Secretary during a period of his Governor-Generalship.

COMMON FEVER, as might be expected from the extremes of climate this year, is very prevalent in Kulu, and the mortality, particularly in the North Mundi villages, is considerable. This is not wonderful, considering that the hill men will roast and eat a dozen or more large heads of Indian corn at a sitting, just by way of tiffin. After some days of this diet, they wonder why they are attacked with fever and indigestion. Another fertile source of sickness in Kulu is the filthy manner in which they keep their buttermilk, in large earthen *gharras*, never emptied or cleaned from one year's end to another, each day's supply being added to this *gharra's* contents, and taken out as wanted, so that the stale residuum at the bottom becomes in a very short time a perfect paradise of *bacilli*. As for the *Kunaite* caste, many of them refuse to take European medicines, on account of their caste, preferring to have recourse to native quacks. These treat chronic dysentery, for instance, of many months' standing with a violent purgative, which in every case has proved fatal to their patient in twenty-four hours or less.

THE sad suicide of Captain Cureton, 4th Hussars, son of General Cureton, well-known in India, has cast quite a gloom over the regiment, in which the deceased officer was most popular. He was found dead in his bedroom in the East Cavalry Barracks by his servant who was taking him up a cup of tea. A revolver was lying beside him. He was in London on the day before but returned during the evening. It is stated that he had a fit of heat apoplexy some two years ago and has frequently been under medical treatment for excessive pains in the head. It is stated that nothing unusual has been noticed in his manner recently, but that he frequently complained of headache and could not get peaceful sleep. He is known to have been possessed of ample means.

LORD ROBERTS intends shortly to give to the public his reminiscences of upwards of 40 years of service in India, from subaltern to Commander-in-Chief. Among them will be included the eventful period of 1857-8 and the critical months of the siege of Delhi and the Relief of Lucknow; as well as the wars on the frontier in the succeeding years; the expedition to Abyssinia and the more recent operations in Afghanistan and the march to Kandahar. The work will be published by Mr. Bentley early next year.

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 27th October, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 73,826, and for goods, etc., Rs. 98, 810, other earnings (estimated) Rs. 350, making altogether Rs. 1,72,986 (includes K. G. F. Railway Rs. 2,002), or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 203-8-2. During the corresponding week in 1893, the receipts were Rs. 2,02,042-0-11, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 240-8-5.

SIMLA, says an up-country contemporary, is now being rapidly deserted, and in the short chilly afternoons silence reigns on the mall. Soon only the regular cold weather residents will be left, and these are already taking steps to enliven their solitude. In past seasons the Town Hall has been the resort where rinking has been diligently carried on and on the dancing floor, much to the disgust of the dancing fraternity who return to the hill in April. This year, however, there appears to be a split in the small camp, one set favouring the Hall, and another voting for tea at the closed tennis courts. It is to be hoped that both parties will be satisfied.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Chandernagore :—Chandernagore, hitherto somewhat of a sleepy hollow, is waking up, it possesses now a Philharmonic Society which is to give a concert on the 24th of November, and perform at the *Messe de minuit*, on Christmas day, the Mass of Gounod. On the first week of November also the first jute mill of the "*Societe Generale Industrielle de Chandernagore*" of which Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co., of Calcutta, are the managing agents, is to be inaugurated with great eclat. It was intended that the mills should be opened and the machinery first set in motion by Lady Elliott, but her absence in Khatmandu with the Lieutenant-Governor will render this impossible, and the Governor-General of French Settlements in India at Pondichery, who was to attend, is also unavoidably prevented. Although shorn thus of some of its intended splendour the function will still be an interesting one. The inauguration will take place at the mills themselves; in the afternoon, a ball on a magnificent scale will be given at the fine mansion on the strand taken on a long lease by the company, and there will be also a State Ball at the Maison du Government, a couple of days latter given by the Governor of Chandernagore and Madame Aubry-Lecomte.

A WORK is being published upon Burmese orchids which is profusely illustrated and describes nearly 500 species. The book is compiled by Captain B. Grant, Adjutant, Rangoon Volunteer Rifles.

AT Gujranwalla the other day a native girl was burnt to death owing to the reckless conduct of a bunnia, who opened a tin of kerosine oil by the mad method of melting the solder with a lighted lamp. Of course a conflagration was the result and, as a native correspondent puts it, "the poor girl's apparel was inflamed and she died in hospital shortly." But, seriously, there ought to be stringent regulations against the use of a naked light for any purpose in a shop where kerosine is sold or stored. No man ought to be allowed by his own recklessness to endanger the lives and property of others.

THE annual report of the Lady Sandeman Girls' School at Quatta, which has just come to hand, shows that this school is making a progress which must be a source of great satisfaction to its promoters. The school, which is open to all classes, was started five years ago, and has increased steadily in point of numbers. The education bestowed, too, appears to be of a very sound and sensible character. The school was visited early this month by Mr. Haden Cope, Inspector of Schools, and reported favourably on.

A NEW comic weekly, fathered by Mr. Harry Furniss, has just appeared under the title of *Lika Joko* Anglice—"Do you like a joke, O!" Judging from its first number, it might just as well have left the manufacture of the feeble fun to *Punch*, with which it is an avowed competitor.

LORD WOLSELEY, who recently visited the Crimea in Sir John Pender's yacht, contributes to the November number of the *United Service Magazine* a paper of personal reminiscences of the Crimean War, where he was employed during the great siege as a Captain and acting Engineer Officer. Admiral of the fleet, Sir Geoffrey Hornby, also contributes to the same number a study of the battle of the Yalu.

THE illness of the Dowager Duchess of Montrose is causing her family much anxiety. The Duchess, who is known familiarly on the turf as "Mr. Manton" is in her seventy-seventh year.

MR. ANTHONY WILDE, one of the few survivors of the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava, has died at Bristol, aged 63. As one of the six hundred he took part in the demonstration a month ago. He caught cold and never recovered. Lord Hylton is now believed to be the only survivor in the Bristol neighbourhood of the Light Brigade. Mr. Wilde had arranged to take part in commemorating the anniversary of the charge this month, and would have been a prominent figure at the gathering of the War Veterans Association.

DR. JAMESON, the Administrator for the South Africa Company, well deserves the honour of Companion of the Bath, which has lately been conferred upon him, and more, but why has the Ministry become convinced so late? Dr. Jameson is something beyond a mere administrator. He is a fine soldier and a great public benefactor.

THE Earl of Lathom was installed on the 10th of October the first Worshipful Master of the Lancastrian Lodge of Freemasons, No. 2528. Before the ceremony the new lodge was consecrated with much impressiveness by Brother Letchworth, Grand Secretary, who, in a brief address, wished the gathering every success, and stated that its worthy object was to keep up the friendly relations of Lancastrians who had left their native county to abide in London. The ceremonies were conducted at Frascati's Restaurant. Oxford-street, and Lord Skelmersdale acted as Senior Warden, Mr. J. W. Maclure, M. P., as Junior Warden, the Rev. J. S. Brownrigg as Chaplain, Mr. Frank Richardson as Director of Ceremonies, and Major-General F. Gadsden as Inner Guard. Mr. W. E. M. Tomlinson, M. P., was appointed to act as Immediate Past Master, Mr. James J. Marsh was invested Senior Warden, and Mr. E. E. Life, Junior Warden. Lord Lathom was strongly supported by Lancashire brethren, including the Deputy Provincial Grand Master of West Lancashire and the Provincial Grand Secretaries of East and West Lancashire. His lordship invested Mr. F. J. Hubbard as Senior Grand Warden of West Lancashire, that gentleman having been unable to be present at the last Provincial Grand Lodge.

THE terribly painful death of Lord Drumlanrig removes from the world of society and politics a young man of exceptional promise. On Thursday before the mail left Lord Drumlanrig was out shooting on the Grantocks; he was apparently a little behind the rest of the shooting party, and it was not till some time after the fatal shot was fired that search was made for the unfortunate gentleman. His body was found at the side of a hedge so that it was not difficult to guess that Lord Drumlanrig was attempting to pass through it and had neglected to put his gun at safety before doing so. Lord Drumlanrig was only twenty-seven, so that he might well have had a long career of usefulness before him. The eldest son of Lord Queensberry, a Scotch peer without a seat in the House of Lords, he was raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom last year on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone. When the present Prime Minister went to the Foreign Office in 1892 he appointed Lord Drumlanrig one of his private secretaries, thus giving him an early insight into official life. Lord Drumlanrig was a keen and active Liberal. Only the previous day it had been publicly announced that a matrimonial alliance had been arranged between the Viscount and Miss Ellis a niece of the Countess of St. Germains. He is not the first of the family that has come to and untimely end. His grandfather died from a similar accident, and an uncle was killed by a fall over a precipico in descending the Matterhorn in 1865.

THE report has just been issued of a departmental committee, appointed in March last by the Board of Agriculture to inquire into the transit by water and the embarcation and landing of animals carried coastwise. It states that the depreciation in the value of Irish cattle imported into Liverpool and Glasgow alone in 1893, owing to injuries received in transit, is between £250.000 and £310,000 per annum, without including cattle dying during the voyage, or cases of broken limbs necessitating immediate slaughter. The injuries arise from beating the animals, bruises, broken ribs, &c., caused during the process of shipping and unshipping, and by the cattle falling down on board ship and getting trampled on; and finally from want of water, fatigue, and bad air, causing a fevered condition in the cattle and spoiling the meat. The committee while giving due weight to the evidence of witnesses representing the shipowning interest, are of opinion that an amount of injury is sustained by cattle during the transit by sea, with the embarcation and landing, which is sufficient to call for further interference by the department. They make a variety of recommendations, the chief of which are that all vessels engaged in the trade should be licensed, that inspectors should be appointed to travel in and inspect the cattle ships, that cattlemen be employed by shipowners in addition to the ordinary members of the crew to attend to the animals, and that drovers at the principal ports of export and import should be licensed by the local authority.

IT is hardly an exaggeration to say that the recent action of the London County Council with regard to the Empire Theatre license has been more discussed during the week than any subject that could be named. The Directors of the Company carrying on the Theatre have issued a statement in which they say that 647 people are at present employed by them, and that altogether there are about 3,000 souls dependant on the theatre for their daily bread, principally persons of the poorer classes; and that if the Council insist on carrying out their resolution the "Empire" must be closed. It was altered and converted to its present shape, they urge, upon plans passed by a former Council, and structural difficulties make it impossible to carry out the recommendations of the present committee. The papers contain a great number of letters on the subject, mostly signed, and in some cases shockingly plain-spoken, in which the party of purity are very roughly handled. There is no pretence of sympathy for the proprietors of the Empire, who have been getting dividends of 70 per cent., but there is a wide-spread feeling of indignation against those who pretend that the powers entrusted to the Council to pronounce upon the decency of performances behind the curtain should assume the right to decide upon the character of the visitors before it, damning those who frequent the promenade and tolerating those others who choose to be seated elsewhere. The Empire people have appealed from the committee of the Council to the Council entire, and their decision is to be announced on the 26th. Meantime the members thereof are being freely interviewed.

NINE thousand signatories of a petition to England's Prime Minister have invited his attention to the desirability of legislation for the purpose of preventing the hunting of tame animals. That is, of animals which, nominally wild, are in reality kept in confinement and released for the immediate purpose of the "sport." We decline to print this word without quotation-marks, because to call rabbit-coursing or pigeon-shooting sport is to misuse a word with a good meaning. No genuine sportsman would stand in the way of the abolition of these deliberate and degrading cruelties. Stag-hunting is not quite so cruel and not nearly so disgusting, but it is enough of both to be abolished to everybody's advantage, particularly the stag's. Therefore, the Humanitarian League's petition suggests that as legislation cannot be secured without discussion and delay, Lord Rosebery should make a beginning by abolishing the Queen's Stag-hounds. We trust he will see his way to do so, for the institution is unsportsmanlike, ridiculous, and an unjustifiable expenditure of public money. The Master of the Buckhounds---without salary or duties---would be a picturesque souvenir to which we should have no objection, if anybody could be found to hold the office under those circumstances.

CYCLING has again occupied the attention of the French Academy of Medicine. A paper was read there by Dr. Cadet de Gassicourt, in which a long array of clinical cases were set forth to show the dangers of cycling. Tall youths and girls who have shot up suddenly are liable to curvatures of the spine. The injudicious use of the cycle has caused relapses of inflammatory diseases, some of which had been long cured, lesions of the heart, the lungs, and other organs, special affections of the muscles, scierosis of the heart, the arteries and the kidneys. The Touring Club of France has set up stations at which cyclists in distress can find help and the loan af tools. They can also obtain air-pumps, gutta-percha, liquid and solid, to repair their pneumatic tyres, and springs for the saddle. Most of these stations are connected with inns, and in the neighbourhood of forges. There are at present one in the Bois de Boulogne, two in the Bois de Vincennes, and fourteen in the Seine et Oise. There will soon be three in the Forest of Fontainebleau, and two in that of Compiegne.

THE *Times*, in recording Mr. M'Calmont's fortune, remarks that this is probably the largest fortune now at the free disposition of any person in Great Britain; but that is, the *Spectator* fancies, an inaccuracy. Lord Iveagh (Guinness) must have more, which he could at a day's notice put on a table, the Ovenstone fortune has not been wasted, and there is at least one of the diamond monopolists who possesses as much.

BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

WE deeply regret to record the death, at Karachi, on the 11th October, of Mr. H. P. Jacob, Educational Inspector in Sind, one of the oldest and most distinguished officers of the Educational Department, a Member of the Education Commission of 1883, and from the middle of 1880 to the end of 1884 Editor of this "Journal." Mr. Jacob had for some years been a martyr to a mysterious and violent form of dyspepsia, contracted apparently when on duty in Calcutta, but it was not known that he was worse than usual, and the announcement of his death came as a painful shock. The end was sudden, and he was engaged in his official duties to within a few hours of his death. Mr. Jacob was enlisted in the Department, by Sir Alexander Grant, in 1866, and, in his first appointment, that of Head Master of the Poona High School, he completely won the approbation of the great educational administrator and good judge of men. Subsequently, as Principal of the Elphinstone High School in Bombay, and as Educational Inspector in the Deccan and in Sind, he threw himself with great enthusiasm into all the current problems of both Primary and Secondary Education, and left a deep, and what we believe will be an enduring and beneficial, impression upon both. In the Elphinstone High School he developed a monitorial system previously in existence into the "Prefect System," which was ultimately approved by the Supreme Government for general adoption throughout India. He was an indefatigable and conscientious worker, and left the mark of his strong personality upon every matter that passed through his office. It was sometimes said of him that he made work, and lost sense of proportion in his devotion to minute detail. There was some truth in the criticism. Mr. Jacob always had much in him of the spirit of Browning's Old Grammarian :—

Let me know *all*, prate not of most or least,
Painful or easy——

But it was the Department which benefited by the infinite patience with which he would elaborate some code of school regulations or statistical form. In the society of congenial friends Mr. Jacob was a delightful companion, and always a delightful correspondent, whose letters teemed with fresh views, fresh information, and the side light of an active and ingenious mind. These long and racy letters on educational topics, often too, brimful of fun, will be sadly missed in many parts of the Presidency. Owing to official accidents, Mr. Jacob's position in the Graded List was somewhat anomalous, and gave rise to regrettable controversy, but, regarding his high value as a public officer, there was never any question. We are confident we express the universal opinion in recording that Mr. Jacob was a good and faithful servant of the State, whose sad and premature death has left a void in the Educational Department.

It will be seen that the Inspector of the Central Division has reprinted a second batch of the Recommendations of the Edcation Commission of 1883, this time dealing with the subjects of Secondary and Collegiate Education and the Internal Administration and External Relations of the Educational Department, and that he has distinguished by an asterisk the conclusions which were specially endorsed by the Government of India. It is greatly to be desired that these conclusions should receive an intelligent study by public writers and others interested in education, as they must manifestly carry with them the very highest authority, as being the ultimate fruit and outcome of a protracted inquiry, conducted by a body of officials and experts of undoubted competency. We lay stress upon this point, because we observe a disposition in some quarters to re-open questions fully discussed in the Commission and resolved in the terms of their recommendations. As we said last month this is hardly practical politics. It stands to reason that conclusions so arrived at are not to be disturbed or modified, to say nothing of reversed, save after an inquiry of something approaching the same order of dignity.

In this conection it is only fair to put on record the important declaration made at Dharwar by his Excellency the Governor in favour of free primary education, which seems, at first sight, to shew that our position, as stated above, is not so unassailable as we think. The Commission certainly decided against free education as unsuitable for India, and the Government of India concurred. His Excellency Lord Hrrris said at Dharwar:—"Government had been glad to be able to increase the grant-in-aid for primary education, and he hoped in years to come they would be able to see their way to still further increase these grants for this object. In his opinion, primary vernacular education should be as cheap as possible, and, if possible, free so as to be within the reach of the poorest classes. He would ask them not to press free education with compulsory education. The latter was only applicable to very highly civilized and wealthy nationalities, and he doubted whether those who talked glibly of compulsory education in India, if they had to administer an Act making it penal for parents to keep their children away from school, would relish the task. He knew few duties more disagreeable to magistrates in England, than the infliction of legal penalties on parents who had for reasons inacceptable to the magistrates omitted to send their children to schools. Free primary vernacular education need not, in his opinion, be necessarily linked with compulsory education, and should be the aim of every Government whose financial position would allow of it. They might have noticed that the subject of free equcation was included in a memorandum recently presented to Government by Mr. Setalwad, whose proposals he hoped to be able in some measure to meet. The nature and extent of the concessions contemplated by Government on this interesting subject will be awaited with great interest. There is no difference of opinion as to the object. It is entirely a question as to the best means for effecting it.

The death of Mr. Mahadev Chiminaji Apte adds another name to the already long roll of Bombay graduates snatched from usefulness in the prime of life. His death was hardly perhaps unexpected as he was known to be in broken health, but it is none the less extremely sad. Mr. Apte served in the Educational Department for some years before he betook himself to the more ambitous and lucrative field of the law in which he won remarkable success, acquiring both reputation and a large fortune. But "the love he bore to learning" never left him, and he devoted his wealth to the preservation and promotion of Sanskrit Literature in a manner at once original and effective. His now well-known "Anandashrama" of Poona, with its printing press, fire-proof library of Sanskrit manuscripts and accommodation for Sanskrit scholars and students, the buildings of which, though already occupied, are only now approaching completion, will long keep his memory green. The "Anandashrama" exchanges manuscripts with institutions abroad, and Mr. Apte's name will doubtless be remembered with gratitude by generations of Sanskrit scholars yet unborn not only in India but in Europe and America. He devoted to the foundation of the "Anandashrama" considerably upwards of two lakhs of rupees.

At the last open competition held in London for 61 vacancies in the Civil Service of India six natives of India succeeded in securing places—one winning the 10th place on the list. The highest on the list scored 3,114 marks and the 10 successful native gentlemen were as follows;—Mr. Piroz K. Dadachanji 2,180 marks, Mr. Yusufali bin Abdulla], 911, Mr. Jyotsnanath Ghosal 1,902, Mr. Ali A. Hasanal 1,513, Mr. Albion R. Banerji 1,535, and Mr. Divan T. Chand 1,493. The last on the list scored 1,472 marks.

The "Phoenix" newspaper, Karachi, concludes a feeling notice of the late Mr. H.P. Jacob with the following suggestion:—Amidst the cares and anxieties of his life, Mr. Jacob never allowed himself a moment's rest, but did his duty like a true and valiant soldier of God. He actually died in harness, and his friends will miss his tall and spare figure in the school-room, the elocution class, and on the platform. He was always willing to identify himself with every kind of educational work in Sind, and the Training College, should now, we think, be called after him as it stands as a visible monument of his unwearied labours in the cause of education, which, in this province, received a great impetus from him. His death removes from us a stout champion of higher education, and the gap it creates it will be difficult to fill." And as we go to press Government have issued the following Resolution :—"His Excellency the Governor in Council has received with deep regret the intelligence of the death of Mr. H. P. Jacob, Educational Inspector in Sind, and desires to place on record his high appreciation of the valuable work done by that officer in the cause of education during his long service of 28 years." And we learn by telegram that a public meeting has just been held in Karachi, under the presidency of Mr. H. E. M. James, Commissioner in Sind, to arrange for a suitable memorial to his memory.—"Bombay Educational Record."

M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU, a Paris Corresponden says, shrank from accepting the Senatorial seat for the Loire, and protested that nothing short of a sense of public duty would induce him to take the seat. I cannot doubt that he was perfectly sincere, though so many Frenchmen, impatient to fill high places, speak in the same sense. He is not at all likely to encourage attacks on the Dupuy Cabinet, but it seems to me that should it succumb under the assaults now threatened, he will think it a public duty to head the next Ministry, into which he would seek to bring MM. Fallieres, Loubet, and Poincarre, present Minister of Finance, who have escaped the Panama stigma. M. Waldeck-Rousseau was an intimate friend of Gambetta. Madame Waldeck-Rouseau was, before her second marriage, the wife of Gambetta's most intimate friend, Doctor M. Lionville. It is noteworthy that Radicals and Socialists in the Loire agreed with Opportunists and Moderates on the name of M. Waldeck-Rousseau. The two former did so because they thought he might be trusted not to join in any anti-Republican intrigue of the Rallies. He is distinctly anti-clerical, but does not make anti-clericalism a plank of his platform.

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 27th October, 1894, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—William John Holt, C.B., Colonel, Commanding 2nd Regimental District, Stoughton Barracks, Guildford in the County of Surrey, England, and John Davis, Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding 3rd Battalion, Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment, of Bifrons, Farnborough, in the County of Hants, England, for improvements in packing ammunition for 'Field Service' and boxes therefor; Frederic Eliot Duckham of Millwall Docks, London, England, Civil Engineer, for improvements in pneumatic apparatus for conveying and depositing grain and other granular or pulverulent matters; Frederic Eliot Duckham, of Millwall Docks, London, England, Civil Engineer, for improvements in the method of, and means for elevating and conveying grain and other matters in bulk by pneumatic agency.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888 in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Frederick Shirtliff, Mechanical Engineer, 34, Telkul Ghat Road, Howrah, for a press. (Filed 7th September 1894; Edmund Lerede Chalke, M. D., Assistant Surgeon, Barhampore, Ganjam District, for an invention called "Chalke's self-acting commode." (Filed 10 September 1894.; Thomas Hesketh Biggs, (Comptroller, Burma, for improvements in or connected with Punkah wheels. (Filed 3rd September 1894.)

The fee prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 has been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege for the period 31st December 1894 to 03th December 1895, in respect of the undermentioned invention :—Peter Donaldson, Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, residing at the Presidency Jail Quarters, Calcutta, for an improvement in the manufacture of oils, juices, etc., from seeds or nuts, which can be applied to the native oil-mill or ghanni, or any oil-mill made on the principle of the native oil-mill or ghanni.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY.

THE 6TH OF NOVEMBER, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the ratio of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	Variation 1st June to date.
Delhi	30·033	W	2	75·1	62·4	91	...	0·31	+0·31
Agra	30·039	S W	2	78·6	60·4	80	...	0·84	+0·84
Cawnpore	30·044	Calm	2	78·2	60·0	90	...	3·63	...
Allahabad	30·018	W N W	6	81·7	63·9	90	...	2·22	+2·21
Jhansi	30·061	S W	2	84·0	61·7	70	...	...	−0·02
Jacobabad	30·042	Calm	1	91·5	61·0	77	...	...	...
Karachi	30·053	E N E	10	88·0	69·0	73	...	...	−0·04
Jeypore	30·087	W N W	4	86·1	53·6	66	...	...	−0·01
Ajmere	30·115	Calm	2	84·4	51·8	66	...	...	...
Deesa	30·065	E	6	93·8	53·6	30	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	30·067	S E	1	91·7	62·6	46	...	...	...
Bhuj	30·048	N W	4	91·5	63·4	58	...	...	...
Rajkot	30·059	N	2	90·9	58·4	40	...	...	−0·01
Veraval	30·037	Calm	1	86·6	64·3	67	...	...	...
Neemuch	30·030	Calm	4	84·7	53·9	42	...	...	−0·01
Indore	30·105	N	4	87·0	52·6	61	...	...	−0·06
Saugor	30·080	N N E	3	81·8	56·8	79	...	0·26	+0·22
Jubbulpore	30·067	Calm	2	79·4	66·7	75	...	2·53	+2·18
Hoshangabad	30·091	E	1	83·3	60·8	74	...	0·02	−0·06
Khandwa	30·085	Calm	2	84·7	58·6	68	...	...	−0·08
Raipur	30·036	N E	3	86·2	70·6	94	0·03	0·13	−0·15
Nagpur	30·059	N N W	4	74·9	67·6	93	0·68	2·46	+2·19
Amraoti	30·043	E	4	82·6	68·8	91	...	1·11	+1·01
Akola	30·084	Calm	1	85·0	65·8	90	...	0·39	+0·23
Surat	30·023	N	F	87·5	57·5	81	...	...	−0·05
Malegaon	30·078	W	4	86·4	56·4	61	...	...	−0·18
Bombay	30·020	N E	10	85·3	71·0	74	...	...	−0·38
Poona	30·076	Calm	3	87·0	60·9	83	...	...	−0·38
Aurangabad	30·030	N N E	3	86·9	63·1	46	...	...	...
Sholapur	30·017	N N E	5	88·7	69·1	75	...	...	−0·09
Ratnagiri	29·982	S E	4	87·9	73·9	89	...	...	−0·31
Belgaum	30·013	N N W	7	80·3	65·8	83	...	...	−1·11
Goa	30·016	W	4	85·1	73·4	91	...	0·01	...
Karwar	30·019	Calm	1	84·2	72·6	90	...	0·01	−1·34
Mangalore	30·019	E	2	84·8	75·9	89	...	...	−1·23
Calicut	30·011	N E	3	85·3	74·6	83	0·09	0·22	−1·38
Cochin	30·002	Calm	M	86·2	75·1	82	0·01	2·58	+0·11
Bangalore	30·032	E S E	4	80·3	65·4	95	2·38	2·53	−1·07
Secunderabad	30·027	E S E	4	82·2	69·8	84	0·02	0·22	−0·46
Masulipatam	30·015	E S E	4	85·6	74·5	84	0·01	2·43	−1·17
Bellary	30·022	N W	2	84·5	70·9	81	0·16	1·26	+0·35
Cuddapah	30·006	E S E	...

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

1 case white embroidered net and muslin.
4 „ grey yarn, No. 90.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, November 7, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED CARGO.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, on account of the underwriters :—

The cargo of plow No. 4489, which sank in harbour, during the late cyclone, consisting of copper and yellow metal sheets, bales of twist and piece-goods, bundles of Turkey-red and grey yarn, bundles of cardamums, China silk, loose pieces of colored and woolen piece-goods, blankets, bags of pepper, pieces of chintz, &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES.

On SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNET and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of Messrs. E. Kesterton and Co.—

1 English-built C spring chariot, in very good order.
1 English-built four-seated open carriage.
1 English-built C-spring boat-shaped phaeton.
1 English-built phaeton, suitable for single horse.
1 English-built victoria, suitable for single horse.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 powerful C. B. pony, about 13-2, aged, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong second-hand victoria with removeable coach-box.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 chesnut Arab horse, about 14, 9 years, old, goes in single and double harness.
1 strong pony cart with a grey pony and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE BUNGALOW AT HANSALLY ROAD, MAHIM, NEAR THE DADUR RAILWAY STATION.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Adarjee Eduljee Cooper, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of John Joseph Da Silva, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given to him in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 5th day of July, 1893, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house, privies, stables and bungalow, well standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Hansally Road, Mahim, near Dadur Railway Station, facing on the east side of the said Hansally Road, in registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said John Joseph Da Silva assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under old No. 376, new under G Ward Nos. 3728 and 3729, and Street No. 89 and 93, containing by admeasurement (2,689) square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 155, 155, 488, and 517, new No. 3763, and new Survey No. 1293, and bounded as follows:—on the east and north by the property of the late Annandrao Bhowanishankar, on the west by the public road, and on the south by the property of Domingos Souza.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Parli Hill, Bandora, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, a first-rate mahogany cottage piano in very good order, especially made for India, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, first-rate oleographs and pictures, carriages, and horses, a collection or choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of R. C. LEES, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY, O. C. J.

SUIT No. 361 OF 1892.

Beramjee Nusserwanjee Seervai
Versus
Motichand Halackchand Javeri.

The properties Advertised to be sold herein in the above suit for Saturday, the 10th inst., have been POSTPONED to MONDAY, the 10th December, 1894.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, November 7, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN NIZAMPOORA STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Bai Jerbai, widow of Cursetjee Byramjee Mehta, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Daruwalla (an insolvent), in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 14th day of September, 1891, the following property, viz. :—

All that piece of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 98 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage or building standing thereon, situate on the south side of Nizampoora Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 744, new No. 7221, and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under ward No. 6153 (1), Street No. 28, and bounded on the east by the house of Dorabjee Hormusjee Gorewalla, on the west by the common partition wall dividing the said hereditaments from the hereditaments and premises belonging to Limjeebhoy Nusserwanjee Daruwalla, on the north by the said Nizampoora Street, and on the south by the sweeper's passage, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Daruwalla and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

SALE OF DIAMOND RUBY AND PEARL JEWELLERY.

On FRIDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs Jaitha Khima and Co., and on account and at the risk of Khooshechund Ootunchund—

A quantity of diamond, ruby, and pearl jewellery, loose pearls, diamonds, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 9, Marine Lines, next to the Marine Battalion Mess, the very valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture of the latest design and of best finish, best electro-plated ware, glassware, porcelain ware, an ebonized cottage piano by Soundy and Co., rich table ornaments, Brussels and Persian carpets, wind-proof lamps, by Hinks and Ditmar, handsome American four-wheeled buggy, powerful bay horse, plated harness, pearl's saddle, milch cow, garden, wearing apparel, &c., the property of Surgeon-Major E. Burroughs, proceeding to England.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF 2 CASES SATIN CLOTH.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Rampertab Sukhdial, of Delhi—

V B 1319 3-4—2 cases satin cloth 30-31 inches.

Under instructions from the executors of the will of the late Seedick Hajee Oosman, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Chuckla Street, near Jackeria Masjid, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, and the following Days, at 9 a.m., each Day, the whole of the stock-in-trade of the said Seedick Hajee Oosman, consisting of pieces of cashmere, flannel, cretorine, refined Italian calico, velveteen, silk velvet, plush tapestry, silk and woollen damask, corduroy, plain silk satin, satin cloth, dress prints, gauze and cricket flannel, woollen shawls, blankets railway rugs, toilet covers, window curtains, grenadine, wool, satin, linen, damask, napkins, duck, muslin cases, tapes, buttons, tassels, steel trunks, carpets, and borders, Italian figures, iron safe, looking-glasses, glass door cupboards, &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit all classes of buyers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Ridge," Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a splendid grand tricord cottage pianoforte, 7 octaves, by Bluthner, specially made for India, wind-proof-lamps, rich table ornaments, pictures, carpets, child's pony with saddle, a large collection of choice garden plants, etc., the property of Veterinary-Captain James Mills (whose family is going home).

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, November 7, 1894.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

IMPORTANT FOR LANDLORDS, CONTRACTORS, WAREHOUSE BUILDERS, MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES and others requiring good, sound Building Materials.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF THE MARKET BUILDINGS AT BHOOLESHWAR.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the Undersigned will sell for removal, by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m., the whole of the market building, measuring about 89 feet in length and 58 feet in breadth, to make room for the new building.

The sale will be held at the Market premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, November 7, 1894.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S
CELEBRATED PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of DR. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured, and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA
AND
H. P. SMITH, D. D. S.,
American Dentists,
No. 65-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system we now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	8
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5	0

Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

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GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
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BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES AND PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES FROM EUROPE cleared through the Customs and despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

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PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA)
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENL. of INDIA; GENERAL LORD ROBERTS; H. E. LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras.

THE term Optician has long been so recklessly misapplied that the meaning of it has become obscure: probably nine persons out of ten would define it as a spectacle-seller. In Europe the duty of the Optician is limited more strictly than it is in India, to merely giving mechanical effect to the Oculist's definitions, but out here it is essential that he should possess at least sufficient technical knowledge to enable him to define and correct the ordinary forms of anectropia himself. To keep an assortment of Spectacles, more or less tastefully arranged, for the customer to try on and select from, like a pair of boots, is obviously unscientific; most people prefer to be measured even for boots, and how much more delicate a matter is the Eye.

At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns perfect arrangements have been made for Testing the Sight, and we endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man in case of need rather than select glass themselves haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.

CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, LONDON.

Price List free on application.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability tasitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY. 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 27 Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 6.

ALL the London Stock Exchange and other financial items usually wired by Reuter were unchanged yesterday, the only news under that head being the withdrawal of about £300,000 in Gold from the Bank of England. The price of Bar Silver in New York was 1-8 cent lower, at 63¾ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered.

The Wheat market was firm, No. 1 Soft White being quoted in Liverpool on the spot at 4s. 10½d. per cantal, ex-Quay.

A telegram through Reuter, from Cairo, under yesterday's date, reports that the Egyptian Cotton crop is estimated at nearly 5,500,000 cantars, exceeding last year by about 3 per cent.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, all round last evening, the days' Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in the nearer positions, and 1-32d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 3d. per lb. for November-December deliveries, and 3 5-64d. for March-April. The day's Imports were 11,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

In New York, 5¾ cents per lb. was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands yesterday; but February Futures were 2 points lower, at 5·63 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 86,000 bales; and the figures for this season's crop to date now give the following comparisons with those for last year and the year before, respectively, for the same period :—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Monday's Receipts ...	86,000	63,000	56,000
Two days' do.	139,000	115,000	100,000
Since 1st Sept	2,352 1,577,000	1,786,000	

Again to-day no business for shippers' account has been reported in our local Cotton market; but the Mills have bought moderately, taking 1,350 bales of ready stuff, say 500 Bengal, at Rs. 121-40; 250 Ujein, at Rs. 140-5; 200 Veerumgaum Ginned, at Rs. 172; 100 each of Anjari, at Rs. 155; Julgaum at Rs. 130; Bijapore Ginned, at Rs. 164; and 50 each of Khangaum, at Rs. 143; Karanja, at Rs. 163¾ per candy; besides contracting for 200 "Fully Good" Julgaum of the new crop, for January delivery, at Rs. 155. The tone of the market has been steady, and prices unchanged.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—These markets have both been quiet in tone to-day, with business for export upon the usual small scale; the only change in prices being a decline of half-an-anna in *Linseed* at Rs. 7-12-6 to Rs. 7-14-6 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	721 bales.
Wheat	8,335 cwts.
Linseed	4,674 „
Rapeseed	1,296 „
Gingelly	2,351 „
Poppyseed	456 „
Groundnuts	1,091 „
Castorseed	752 „
Rice	10,600 „

FREIGHTS.—No business of any importance has transpired to-day. Tonnage has been offering at last rates, but there are few takers.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling this morning at 1s. 19-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1⅝d. for three months' sight Credits, and for the former we heard of no enquiry at the above quotations; but erelong 1s. 1 5-16d. for ready and near Telegraphic was reported, and a moderate amount placed thereat. A moderate amount of three months' sight Mercantile Bills were also reported to have been placed at 1s. 1 3-8d.; and from Calcutta, rates having come about 1-32d. higher than those ruling here, we closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 1 9-32d. to 5-16d per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 9-32d. „
Do. 3 months' sight..	1s. 1 11-32d. „
Credits 3 „ ...	1s. 1 3-8 to 13-32d. „
Francs 3 „ ...	140¼ to ⅜ „

with forward Bank Demand quoted at 1s. 1 5-16 to 11-32d., and Telegraphic, at 1s. 1 5-16d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady all day at the opening rates of 103 3-16 for 3½ per Cents for Money, and 103 for Account, leaving off on the same level in both positions.

SHARES remain quiet in tone, but generally steady, the only changes in rates to-day being an advance of Rs. 40 in Luskmidas Mill Scrip; of Rs. 20 in Central India; of Rs. 10 in Oriental; and of Rs. 5 each in Bombay Cotton Manufacturing, and Manockji Petit. Jamshed Manufacturing are Rs. 5 lower, Sind Press shares have declined Rs. 85; and Volkarts Rs. 20. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 2½, say to Rs. 1,260 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	2 5-8

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	102
2½ per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	110
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	56 15-16
Bar Silver	29¼

The sum of about £300,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintyre left here yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macneil arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ranald left here yesterday afternoon.

The City Line steamer City of Dublin arrived here from Bombay, this morning.

NAPLES, Nov. 5.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this evening.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 5.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ballaarat arrived here yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Khedive arrived here this morning.

ADEN, Nov. 6.

The Austrian-Lloyd's steamer Marquis Bacquehem from Trieste, left this morning for Bombay.

HONGKONG, Nov. 5.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bombay (extra) arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Nov. 6.

Mail steamer Bengal, from Calcutta, arrived.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Arrozo left Colombo for Bombay on 6th instant, and Azamer left Tuticorin for Penang on the 5th instant.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th October, 1894, on 1,574·02 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,23,000	2,90,000	4,000	4,17,000
Or per mile of Railway	74	173	2	249
For previous 14 weeks of half-year.	17,15,144	31,20,556	66,433	49,02,133
Total for 15 weeks..	18,38,144	34,10,556	70,433	53,19,133
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,42,892	2,40,832	5,728	3,89,382
Per mile of Ry do.	85	144	4	233
Total to corresponding date do.	19,45,946	27,22,534	90,076	47,58,556

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 27,638
Ditto to date ..... „ 5,60,577

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

BARRATT—STOGDON—October 29, at Lahore Cathedral, by the Rev H J Spence Gray, Chaplain, Surgeon-Major H J Barratt, Army Medical Staff, to Edith Violet, second daughter of A W Stogdon, I C S.

HELLEIN—MOMENT—October 24, at Ootacamund, at the Union Evangelistic Hall, by the Rev W Stokes, assisted by Dr Saltau, William E Hellein, son of the late Mr W A Hellein, Apothecary, of Bellary, to Harriet, sister of Mr J Moment, of Messrs. Hanson & Co., Rangoon.

KNIGHT—BRABAZON—October 27, at SS. Michael and All Angels, Polwatte, Colombo, by the Ven the Archdeacon of Colombo, Henry Mansfield Knight, of Travancore, third son of the late Richard Knight, Esq, of Bobbing Court, Sittingbourne, Kent, to May, youngest daughter of A Beaufort Brabazon, Esq, M D, of Bath, England.

MOUZE—WATSON—October 30, at St Paul's Church, Amritsar, by the Rev J B Brunnesson, Chaplain, Samuel Mouze, to Henrietta Rosebelle, only daughter of H D Watson, of Amritsar.

DEATHS.

BOWER—October 29, at Lahore, Clara, the dearly beloved wife of Sergeant Harry Bower, Telegraph Department, daughter of Mr W Thorley, Hull, England, aged 27 years and 4 months.

BOOKEY—November 1, at Rawalpindi, Sylvia, the infant daughter of John Brownrigg and Maud Bookey.

COLLINS—October 12, at No 2, Love Lane, Allahabad, Mr R M Collins, late Extra Commissioner, Oudh.

COLLINS—October 21, at Ootacamund, of pneumonia, Michael, Superintendent, Government Cinchona Plantations, Pykara, third son of Michael and Ellen Collins, aged 35 years, 10 months and 16 days.

COODE—October 13, at Nowgong District, Assam, of fever, Charles L Coode, second son of William Coode, Trevarna, St Austoll, Cornwall, aged 24 years.

FRASERN—ovember 1, at Calcutta, Oscar Louis Fraser (Indian Museum), aged 46 years.

WARD—October 20, at Dinapore, Edwin Arthur, Captain, 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, Station Staff Officer, aged 34 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1894.

IN view of the contemplated amendment of that "mild bankruptcy law," the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, during the Calcutta session of the Supreme Legislative Council, the annual report on the working of the Act during 1893 is deserving of close attention. It is, therefore, not surprising that in his resolution on Mr. Jopp's report, the Governor-in-Council has taken a more extensive view of the statistics furnished therein than has been the case in some former reviews. As the Land Commission appointed three years ago to enquire into the working of the Act recommended that its main provisions should be extended to agriculturists in other parts of India "at any rate with prospective effect," it cannot be said that the report is of merely provincial importance. The measure introduced last April into the Viceregal Council by Mr. Lee-Warner is intended to give greater discretionary power and extension to the provincial administration. It has from time to time been suggested that the Act should be extended to the districts of Bijapur, Nasik, and Kolaba, and the Bill now on the legislative anvil gives Government the option of applying the Act to those collectorates or parts thereof, or in fact to any other districts or parts of districts where deemed advisable. The existing power of extension relates to complete districts, but the Bill will empower extension to parts only of a district, the reform being needed on account of the great variation observable in "the physical and agricultural condition of various talukas in the same district." So far so good, but the justice of Mr. Javerilal's criticism of the Bill the other day as "insignificant" cannot be denied when it is remembered that the recommendations of the Commission covered a much wider field than is dealt with therein. The Provincial Conference passed a resolution expressing its regret that the chief executive and administrative reforms suggested by the Commission, as essential implements to legislative action have received little or no attention in the Bill. The Conference also placed on record its opinion that so long as steps are not taken to lessen the rigidity of collection of land revenue and to give greater facilities of credit, the agrarian problem will remain "a source of anxiety to Government and of distress and impoverishment to the ryots." Everyone who has studied the question knows that Lord Lansdowne, adding to the two essential needs abovenamed that of the restriction of land transfer, has expressed the same opinion—that is if "greater facilities of credit" and "an extension of the system of advances to cultivators" may be regarded as convertible terms. There is reason to believe that the views of the present Viceroy are not opposed to those of his predecessor, and that provided sanction is obtained from home the Government of India are prepared to grapple with the whole question of agricultural indebtedness, not for a district or a province alone, but for the whole Empire. The pressing need for such legislation is becoming more and more apparent; the problem, as Lord Lansdowne said, constitutes a grave political danger, and therefore the sooner it is faced the better.

But let us now turn our attention from the general question, to the subject dealt with in the Government resolution issued the other day. During the first three years of the operation of the Act so much uncertainty and unsettlement prevailed that the figures of the period are of little value for comparative purposes. There were great fluctuations in the number of suits instituted in those years, but by the year 1883 the Act was fairly well established, and the subsequent figures afford a reliable basis for comparison and deduction. The high water mark of litigation was reached in 1885 when the number of suits stood at 21,612. Four years later the figures had fallen to 14,802, but there has been a steady rise since then, and the report for last year shows that the total number of suits instituted was 15,932, as against an average of 15,554 for the previous five years. Adding to the 1893 figures 4,340 conciliation agreements and 7,665 suits instituted before village munsiffs, a total of nearly thirty thousand cases is reached. The great mass of the litigation is formed by money suits against agriculturists under clause (*w*), the majority being for sums not exceeding a hundred rupees in value. The increase was chiefly in the Satara and Ahmednagar districts, while there was a decrease in Poona and Sholapur. Comparing the work in the four districts with the disposals under the general law in the subordinate courts in the Presidency, it is found that *ex-parte* suits were nearly six times less, contested suits and compromised suits fifty per cent. more, and admitted suits twice as numerous in the four districts than in the Presidency. There has been a further decrease both in the proportion of consent cases, and in the refusals to give consent. No improvement was shown as regards suits dismissed and claims admitted, but the proportion of *ex-parte* decisions and contested suits showed better results than last year. In regard to compromised suits and also to proportion of compulsory processes, the figures remain very much the same. Reductions made in claims, affected the interest amount only and ranged from twenty-seven to thirty per cent. under different heads. The redemption suits showed a decline in number, while the total value of mortgage cases disposed of by the courts was almost stationary. The execution of instalment decrees met with more success than last year, no less than ninety thousand rupees being thus recovered, while half a lakh was voluntarily paid. The reviewer does not seem to be altogether satisfied with the working of the Act so far as regards the execution of decrees, for he points out that the object sought by the Legislature was of a dual character. It was to check the abuses which had prevailed in the use of decrees *ad terrorem*, the sale of property for an inadequate value, the duration of unsatisfied decrees, collusive returns and fraudulent attachment. On the other hand it was also intended to give the decree-holder full and early satisfaction, as far as possible. But the arrears are growing, and these intentions of the Legislature seem to have only been partially met.

Complaints have been made from time to time that by treating standing crops as immoveable property the law practically debars the judgment-creditor from this remedy. It is therefore instructive to observe that while applications for such executions are diminishing in number year by year, those which were made were successful in ten per cent. more instances than in the previous year. The law empowers the Collector to take possession for a period not exceeding seven years, but this provision of the Act is seldom resorted to. The resolution asks the special judge to give his opinion in future as to whether the undue duration of unsatisfied decrees, and the sale of property for an inadequate value, are sufficiently checked, and Mr. Jopp is reminded that "the abuses which perpetually surround execution proceedings require constant vigilance and the systematic supervision of the lower courts." The returns in regard to the number of cases dealt with by unofficial conciliators are of some value as bearing upon the condemnation of this system by the Land Commission two years ago. One reason assigned for the condemnation of a plan designed to lessen litigation is the difficulty of finding fit and proper persons to discharge the duties of conciliators. This difficulty is admitted by Mr. Lee Warner, who points out that of the 228 conciliators, 25 never exercised their powers—presumably because litigants did not give them the opportunity. The use made of the system to evade the stamps and registration laws, and the absence of power to examine on oath or to reject unfair agreements, are amongst the other causes assigned by the Commissioners for proposing a change of system. It seems that last year conciliation failed in nearly half the cases in which it was tried. In the great majority of these instances this was due to the non-attendance of the parties, abstentions which were probably largely due to want of confidence in the conciliators on the part of one or both of the parties concerned in the disputes. However in only 9·2 per cent. of the plaints in which the parties appeared was there a subsequent refusal to agree. Attendance was secured in 6,672 cases, and the conciliators brought about agreements in two out of every three of them. Mr. Jopp arrives at the conclusion that the work of the conciliators was fairly successful, and this view is concurred in by Government. It is hoped that the proposed legislation by bringing the village registrars more directly under the control of the district officers will excite a more active interest on their part in the working of the system. The Government warmly acknowledge the services of Mr. Jopp and of his assistant Rao Bahadur C. N. Bhat, and express a hope that Mr. Jopp will be as successful in the administration of the law as his predecessor, Mr. Justice Ranade. The Relief Acts are good so far as they go—to quote the words of the recent Commission they have made "the position of the ryot much stronger and more independent than it was"—but they do not go far enough, for as Lord Lansdowne has said they "only touch the fringe of the great question of agricultural indebtedness."

THERE are over a thousand joint stock companies registered under the Indian Companies Act—a thousand and sixty-five is the precise number, and their aggregate capital is Rx. 36,251,188, the actual paid-up capital being some ninety lakhs less. During the official year just closed eighty-eight of these companies increased their capital, while four others decreased theirs, and fifty-six ceased to work, letting loose capital to the extent of Rx. 597,619. On the other hand, a hundred and sixty-five new companies, with a nominal capital of Rx. 1,663,226, were floated. The disproportion between the increase in the number of companies registered and the increase in capital is explained by the fact, that as many as sixty-four native provident and insurance companies were registered in Bengal during the year, their aggregate nominal capital amounting only to five lakhs of rupees, divided into pretty nearly four hundred thousand shares. But for these little concerns, however, Bombay would have been responsible for the bulk of the increase over the previous year. The Secretary of the Finance and Commerce Department, commenting on the sudden outcrop of small native provident companies, says it is noticeable that they are almost all confined to the two districts of Backergange and Khulna. He would like some further information, he says, with respect to their principles and constitution—possibly not because he is entitled to it; but as a commercial student we imagine. Perhaps he may learn more before the end of the year, for it is probable that some of them have been floated only to sink. He doubts that companies started with such small capital—amounting in many cases to only a few hundred rupees—can comply with all the requirements of the law, requirements which were imposed specially in view to the protection of the public, and there may be reason to apprehend a repetition of the abuses which marked the institution of "Friendly Societies" in England, if careful attention is not given to their working. This view does not seem wholly unjustified. Indeed the attention of the Government of India is again called to the remarks contained in the Bengal General Administration Report with reference to these extraordinary companies. In this report it is stated that many of the forty-six so-called insurance companies have been, and many have not been, registered under the Act. "The general principle appears to be that a small sum is realised as the price of the share, which, it is stated, goes to the promoter. Then the shareholder nominates an old woman, and when she dies a sum of money is to be collected from each of the other shareholders and paid to the shareholder whose nominee has died. It is very doubtful if this death-gift will be easy to collect. This seems to me to be an unusual kind of gambling, and about as untrustworthy as the insurances made on the lives of children in Europe." It is impossible to speak in much plainer terms of these companies, and it will be interesting to read a year hence how many have survived. Of the total capital invested in Joint Stock Companies in India, over forty-six per cent. is in mills and presses. The greater number is, of course, in Bombay, the capital in this Presidency representing nearly two-thirds of the entire amount invested in Indian Joint Stock Companies.

THE *Broad Arrow* in its latest issue protests against the oft-repeated statement that it is the Army which is pauperising India and that the first and greatest economies are to be effected by lessening expenditure in this particular branch of the public service. Whatever may be the case in the Straits Settlements or elsewhere, it is not true with regard to India, and our contemporary is at pains to show that the maintenance of the Army in India is most economical, and that proportionately with the military expenditure of other countries that of India is trivial. The expenditure of India last year was roughly Rs. 900,000,000, so that according to our contemporary's computation, if we give the population under our rule as 180,000,000 it works out at an average of five rupees a head. In England the expenditure per head of the population is about £2 10s., in Germany it is £1 8s., in Italy £2 6s., in France £4, and in the United States £1 2s. Nor should it be forgotten that whilst India is a poor country, so far as its Government is concerned, the material prosperity of the population is increasing by leaps and bounds. Proceeding, the *Broad Arrow* urges that as regards the number of armed men whom India maintains, she pays one soldier for every 800 of her population. In England the proportion is 1 in 80; in Germany, 1 in 24; France, 1 in 20; Italy, 1 in 11; and in the United States, 1 in 450. "Here, again, the simple logic of arithmetic tends to show that India cannot complain of armaments bloated to a size which is out of all proportion to the interests involved, for her comparatively small Army of some 220,000 men has to guard an immense line of frontier, in the course of which she comes in contact with three great Powers—Russia, France, and China—and has moreover the even more important task of maintaining order over an area

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

CHINA DISPOSED TO CONCLUDE PEACE.

PEKIN, Nov. 6,

China is disposed to conclude peace with Japan on the basis of the acknowledgment of the autonomy of Corea and a payment of war indemnity to Japan to be fixed by the Great Powers.

A VIRTUAL JUNCTION BETWEEN THE TWO JAPANESE ARMY CORPS.

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 6.

A detachment of the First Army Corps, under the Command of Field Marsal Count Yamagata, reached a port above Talienwan, thus communicating with the Second Army Corps under the Command of Count Oyama.

THE *STANDARD* URGES EUROPEAN INTERVENTION.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The *Standard*, in a leading article this morning, urges the necessity of the intervention of the Great Powers in the war between China and Japan in order to avert the disintegration of China.

The paper warns Japan that she may lose the whole fruits of her victory over China by clutching too much.

THE BOMB OUTRAGE IN LONDON.

ANARCHISTS AT WORK.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

It is believed that the bomb which exploded opposite the house of Hon. Reginald B. Brett was intended to destroy the adjoining house of the Hon. Sir Henry Hawkins.

Several Anarchists were lately tried before him as one of the Judges of the Queen's Bench Division and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' BIRTHDAY.

The Prince of Wales' birthday on the 9th inst. will not be celebrated owing to the death of Emperor Alexander.

MANCHESTER AND INDIA.

At the meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce yesterday a resolution was passed declaring that the necessity for fresh sources of revenue in India was solely due to the fall in exchange, and urging the Government to adopt the policy of International Bi-metallism in order to obviate the imposition of import duties and to remove the continuance of the exchange difficulty.

BRITISH COTTON STEAMERS ON FIRE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.

Advices received from Georgia state that incendiary fires broke out in seven British cotton steamers lying in the Savannah harbour and four thousand bales of cotton were damaged.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 6.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Carthage, with the English mails of the 26th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 7 a. m., to-day.

THE FIGHT WITH THE MAHSUD WAZIRIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP WANO, THROUGH KAJURI KACH, Nov. 5.

About two thousand Waziris who were too late to take part in the Saturday's fight have joined those who fled into the Kaisara valley, where the whole body of the tribe now is. Another attack on our position is expected in force. Rumours are current that the entire Mahsud Clan is rising, being incited thereto by their mullahs.

KAJURI KACH, Nov. 5.

One duffadar and 34 men of the Mahsud levies deserted on Friday night from the levy post. It is expected this will cause some disarrangement of the postal communication between Tank and Wana. The enemy's losses are acknowledged to be over 300 killed and many wounded. Heliographic communication has been established between Tank and Jandola. Reinforcements for the Jandola garrison reached Tank to-day.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Nov. 6.

His Excellency early this morning inspected the new Veterinary Hospital, and afterwards the house where the children of the Nawab of Sachin and of the late Nawab of Surat are being educated. His Excellency then returned the visit of the Raja of Dharampur during the morning and later on lunched at his house. In the afternoon the Governor drove to a large shamiana near the station, and laid the first pipe of the proposed water-works, leaving by the 4 p.m. train for Broach.

BROACH, Nov. 6.

H. E. the Governor arrived here shortly before 6 p.m., the carriages being shunted opposite the railway engineer's bungalow. His Excellency was received here by Mr. Moore, the Collector, Mr. Legate, Assistant Collector, Messrs. Tipnis and Lambert, and the Rev. Mr. Blair. The Governor entertains the residents at dinner to-night, and attends at the Municipal Hall afterwards to receive addresses from the Municipality and the Local District Boards.

THE BARODA COMMISSION-OF-ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Nov. 6.

The whole day was occupied in Girdharlal's re-examination by Mr. Bhaishanker. Witness explained why various accounts mentioned in cross-examination were opened and stated that in none of these accounts has any cash payments or receipts in any of Bapat's benami accounts found its way, and that none of such payments or receipts in benami accounts was taken or used by witness or on his account in any of his books. It was false that any fictitious credits were made to defraud creditors, and that entries alleged to be after-insertions were made before the books were attached by the police. All Manikal's accounts in witness's books were his own gumasta accounts.

A SHOOTING ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 6.

A strange accident occurred at the Wanowrie range, were the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers and the Leinsters were practising. The Grenadiers having finished waited until the Leinsters had completed their shooting; then Major Mackenzie and Jemadar Dyal Singh went to check the Grenadiers' registers; while doing which a volley came from the Leinster range, one bullet passing through Dyal Singh's left thigh and slightly grazing another man. The jemadar is reported to be doing well. A military court-of-inquiry has been assembled.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 5.

10 p.m.	76·6

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6.

6 a.m.	73·7
10 a.m.	80·2
2 p.m.	83·3
4 p.m.	85·9

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 19.

It seems that the long talked of "British dollar" will very shortly become an accomplished fact. At a meeting of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China held on Wednesday, the chairman Mr. William Paterson made the important announcement that the authorities had granted permission for the coining of a British dollar for circulation in the Straits Settlements and Hongkong. The effect of the recent heavy fall in the price of silver on Mexican trade had been to lessen the export of Mexican dollars to such an extent as to threaten those colonies with a currency famine. In conjunction, therefore, with the other banks, and with the cordial approval of the local Governments, supported by the Chambers of Commerce of Hongkong and the Straits Settlements, they had urged upon the Colonial Office the danger of the Eastern trade being dependent upon an uncertain supply of the coinage of a foreign country. The Secretary of State at once appreciated the gravity of the situation, and represented the matter to Her Majesty's Treasury, with the result indicated. The British dollar, which was to be coined at the Bombay Mint, would probably be circulating in the East in the early months of next year.

Mr. M. G. Schillizzi, of the London Stock Exchange, has issued a circular dealing concisely with the present aspect of the monetary question. He challenges, with good reason, the assumption of some monometallists that the movement for a restoration of the joint standard is subsiding, declaring that it is not likely to cease so long as the need for it exists. Referring to the views of those who are hoping for a rise of prices as a consequence of an increased production of gold, Mr. Schillizzi says:—"It would be well, however, not to be too sanguine as to a coming revival in business. It must be borne in mind, any assertion to the contrary notwithstanding, that the quality of metallic money has a paramount influence on general prices, and that for the 22 years ending with 1893 the world's supply of gold for coinage (allowing 3,000,000 ounces per annum for the world's consumption in the arts and loss by abrasion during such period) fell short by £87,000,000 as compared with the preceding 22 years, and when to this is added the extra demand for gold consequent on (1) the demonetisation of silver, (2) the accumulations in war chests, (3) the increased population, (4) the growth of production, and (5) the development of trade, it will be found that a continuously expanding production of gold for many years to come will be required to fill up the gap, which goes on widening every year as the world advances. But even if it is assumed that the production of gold will continue to increase there will still remain the question of the absence of a fixed par of exchange, and its mischievous influence, to be dealt with." Mr. Schillizzi might have added that a mere increase in the supply of gold is not enough. The great under lying cause of the depression of trade is the want of confidence and the contraction of credit, which are the inseparable accompaniment of monetary uncertainty. So long as the world's trade is carried on upon two standards, the relative value of which is constantly fluctuating, how can there be anything like settled assurance in tha undertaking of enterprises extending over long periods and involving unknown risks of monetary disturbance. The mere fact that the increased production of gold is being locked up in bank vaults and not brought into use is a signiffcant fact which should be looked into. So far as its practical effect upon prices is concerned the gold might as well have remained in the quartz rocks from which it has been extracted.

In their cotton circular dated October 17 Messrs. Neill Brothers present a table exhibiting the supply and consumption of cotton in Europe and America in each season since 1874-5. Those of the year ended October 1 last are given side by side with their estimates made last February. The total supply was then put down at 9,950,000 bales and the consumption at 10,000,000 bales. The actual figures have turned out to be—supply 9,924,000 bales and consumption 10,114,000 bales. Referring to these comparisons, Messrs. Neill say:—"We certainly never expected to make so small an error in an estimate of 9,950,000 as 26,000, and yet we have been reviled during the whole season for injuring the trade by exaggerated estimates. We have more than once challenged criticism of those figures, which were our formal pronouncement on the supply question, but our critics preferred assailing figures of Mr. Henry Neill, from which we had all along dissented, as they were merely an arithmetical calculation based upon the erroneous estimates of consumption of the great Liverpool authority on that subject, with which we found it impossible to agree." Upon the vital importance to the trade at large of correct advices upon the volume of the American crop the circular adds that the experience of the last two months has afforded an impressive lesson. "When Mr. Henry Neill's 9,000,000 forecast was announced in our circular of 30th July the trade were being carefully prepared to believe in a total somewhere between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000, it being shown that 'a mathematical calculation' based upon the condition figures of the Agricultural Bureau and the acreage figures of the *Financial Chronicle* (in both of which data some writers appear to believe much more than we do) would make the crop about 7,200,000, and our 9,000,000 idea was therefore scouted as merely 'sensational' and 'perfectly absurd.' Now, with improving trade everywhere, a crop of 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 would undoubtedly have implied prices of 4d. to 5d. per lb., say on an average 4½d. Instead of that, we now see 3½d.; and the consumers of American cotton are thus saved £2 per bale, equal to £18,000,000 sterling upon the cost of the American crop, besides a good deal upon Indian and Egyptian. Many people do not like this, and blame us for bringing it about by so over-early a pronouncement in regard to the crop. The merchant thinks that he could have protected himself by selling as fast as he bought to the spinner at a profit; the spinner and weaver thinks that he could have protected himself by selling as fast as he bought to the distributing dealer at a profit. All find it easy to be wise in theory; but this £18,000,000 had to come out of somebody's pocket if 4½d. instead of 3½d. had to be paid for the year's supply. The simple question was whether it should be saved in the beginning of the season's operations or be fought for all through the season between the importers at high prices and their victims—the distributors and consumers—on whom the importers would all along have been endeavouring to saddle the losses till these distributors had broken down under the weight, or stopped buying in the middle of the season when the monster crop became evident, and thus left the bulk of the losses after all to the importer, spinner, or the banker who had financed them. We have had during the past season on a relatively small scale an object-lesson as to what would have happened. We should think that the merchants of Liverpool, Havre, and Bremen have not yet forgotten disastrous experiences which are so recent. But if these could happen with a 7,600,000 crop—industriously and plausibly represented to the last as not more than 7,000,000 to 7,250,000,—what would have been the result had we allowed this 9,000,000 crop to start under similar delusions? Nor would a ruinous season to the cotton interest of Europe have been the end of the trouble. The excess of £18,000,000 given to the planting interest over the true value of the crop would in the main have gone into a further extension of the growth, and we should for next year have to look forward to a still more enormous excess of supply. From that experience in 1895-6 it is to be hoped we have now escaped; and if planters have this year to suffer severely, like our own wheat-growers, it is their turn to do so rather than that of the half-ruined spinner or merchant."

Among other projects for the advancement of the economic interests of Spain, the present Government is desirious to promote that of negotiating treaties of commerce with the principal trading nations. With this desire a large number and probably a majority of the Cortes is in sympathy. Within the Ministry itself, however, there are a few members who do not entirely agree with their colleagues. It is therefore not unlikely that some resignations may be announced before the next meeting of the Cortes. These changes will, however, not mean anything more than that the existing Liberal Government is putting itself more fully in accord with the views of the Parliamentary majority and is thus strengthening itself with a view to carrying out the various projects of improvement, that of the commercial treaties included, which it has in mind.

In answer to an official inquiry, the Chamber of Commerce at Crefeld has recently replied that it did not expect any serious scarcity of supply or advance of prices in the raw silk markets as a consequence of the China-Japan war. Stocks of silk are at present abundant, and even if any serious falling off of supply from Eastern Asia should occur, the very large crop secured this year in Italy would provide sufficient compensation. Moreover, the continued weakness in the Eastern exchanges tends to encourage imports from China and Japan, and to bring forward to Europe all available stocks. It is added that the low prices of silk goods arising from these causes is extending the demand for them, and that if the new United States tariff should have the effect, by and by, of increasing the demand in America for European silk manufactures an advance of prices may be brought about, irrespective of any considerations affecting the question of the supply of raw silk.

In one of his reports the United States Consul at Calcutta, Mr. V. L. Polk, discusses the question why the exports of cotton goods from America to India are not at present of much importance. He assumes that proximity to the cotton fields of the Southern States, cheap power, and intelligent labour ought to give American manufacturers a better position in the Indian markets than they now have. Moreover, such of their goods as now find acceptance in India have an excellent reputation. Mr. Polk gives two answers to his question. One is that most of the United States cotton goods at present exported to India are of too high a class and too expensive for the people. A second answer is that merchants who ask for suitable goods for the Indian market receive no encouragement from the manufacturers, who decline to make any alterations. Buyers who wish to export to India must take such qualities as are offered, and if they want to have others they must pay a price for them sufficient to make the proposed new trade profitable. The answers appear to be reasonable and sufficient. The truth is that American manufacturers, having a protected and abundant market at home, have no adequate inducement to make goods specially required in outside markets. They are willing enough to sell their surplus production of usual descriptions at very low prices for export, but it is not worth their while to incur the expense and risk of trying to extend the demand for their goods by experiments which experience has shown to be unprofitable.

Constantinople advices state that the local market for cotton goods and yarns was still in a very unfavourable position, buyers being scarce. Prices continued weak, and dealers were for this reason, if for no other, careful to purchase only for the supply of immediate and urgent requirements. On the other hand, the improvement in the iron market previously reported had further developed, and the demand showed much animation both for the interior and for distribution in the immediate neighbourhood. Prices were consequently firmer, especially those of sheet and Swedish iron. The position of the wheat market was even worse than it was at the last mail date. Quotations had continued to decline, and buyers showed great lack of confidence. Business in the markets for exports was dull, and freights were exceptionally depressed for the season of the year.

The numerous failures, which have recently taken place in Roumania, appear to have been rather severely felt in Germany. This fact is hardly surprising, since the exports from that country to Roumania have for some time past been steadily growing. The Berlin correspondent of the *Economist* states that the failures are attributed to a reduction of the amount of credit hitherto allowed to importers and dealers by the Roumanian banks. This may be the proximate cause, but probably there is behind it the exceedingly low price of wheat and the poor harvest of this year, the yield of that cereal in Roumania being estimated at from 50 to 60 per cent less than the crop of 1893. It is hoped in Berlin that means may be found of sustaining the greater number of the firms which are in difficulties. It is quite likely, however, that one effect of the present incident may be a curtailment of the long terms of payment which it is understood that German exporters to Roumania have been in the habit of giving.

How little it is possible to trust with complete confidence quotations of prices in certain conditions of markets is clearly shown in the statement for the past three months of the official accounts in the North of England iron smelting industry. The statement is prepared for sliding scale purposes every quarter by disinterested professional auditors from the books of the manufactures. That for the quarter ended September 30 shows that the average price actually realised for No. 3 Cleveland pig iron was 35s. 1·96d. per ton, or 3·65d. per ton less than the average price of the quarter ended June 30. An advance was generally expected, since the average of the market quotations was nearly 1s. per ton higher in the later than in the earlier quarter. The consequence of the accountants' investigation is that the wages of blast furnace men will be reduced during the current three months by ½ per cent. It is a common occurrence in nearly all commercial markets that in times of depressed trade, when the competition of sellers is uncommonly keen, bids at something below regular prices are accepted which do not become generally known, buyer and seller alike having an obvious motive to conceal such transactions. Producers have, however, been urgent sellers in dull markets. Hence they have had to accept very low prices, a fact which proves that it is not actually existing stocks which determines supply, but the mental attitude of sellers.

A new bank, the "Commercial Bank of Italy," has just been founded at Milan. A first instalment of £400,000 towards the subscribed capital was paid in yesterday. The managers are Signor Joel and Signor Weill. The head office is situated at Milan, the principal branch being at Rome. Later on another branch is to be opened at Genoa. The establishment of the institution has been heartily welcomed in Northern Italy, and expectation of a successful future for it are confidently entertained.

The Brazilian Minister of Finance has recently prepared and published some statistics giving the nationality of the trading firms in the Federal district of Rio de Janeiro. Apparently retail as well as wholesale merchants are included in the statement. This shows that of 14,088 establishments, 8,211 belong to Portuguese 797 to French 737 to Italian, 156 to English, and 246 to various foreign proprietors. Only 3,941 are in the hands of Brazilians. These figures, the Minister states, prove that the trade of the district is mainly carried on by Portuguese. He adds that to him this fact indicates the "subjection" to which the commerce of the country has, ever since the old Colonial days, been exposed and he looks upon it as foreshadowing something like an extinction of the Brazilian element in the national trade. This declaration is regarded in some directions as rather ominous, and it is thought not unlikely that steps may be taken in the direction of an enforced naturalisation of foreigners engaged in business in Brazil.

There is a delicious letter in the money article of to-day's *Times*. Mr. T. A. Welton has been theorizing on the recent variations in the level of interest, and in doing so has said that owing to the present low rate banks are likely to be admitted into the circle of securities suitable for investors. But a victim of the New Oriental Bank collapse meekly points out that investment in bank shares is a question rather of confidence than of interest. He neatly adds that Mr. Welton was the auditor who passed the accounts of the New Oriental Bank which, according to the committee of inquiry was subsequently found to have been paying dividends which were not earned.

Both in form and substance the prospectus of the Cheque Bank is unique. In form it is worthy of the printing house of Messrs. Field and Tuer, while in substance it may be pointed out that none of its five directors are on the board of any other public company, and that its bankers are the Bank of England—a very exceptional if not unprecedented announcement in a public prospectus. The capital of the Cheque Bank we now know to be half a million, some of which has been subscribed, the amount now offered to the public being £73,000 in £5 ordinary shares, and £25,000 in £1 founders shares at a premium of 100 per cent. There has been a certain inerita on the part of the public in using Cheque Bank cheques in the past, although the system is in every way admirable; but it is to be hoped that under the new management, which courts publicity, and which is said to have already worked a great change, with the reserve of uncalled capital, and with the increased enterprise of which the new capital allows, this inertia will be entirely removed.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

*GOVERNOR'S CAMP, SURAT, Nov. 5.

His Excellency Lord Harris, accompanied by Colonel J. Harris, Military Secretary, Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C.S., Private Secretary, and Surgeon-Major Martin, M.S., arrived by mail train at Surat at an early hour this morning. His Excellency's carriages were shunted to a siding, and at 7 o'clock brought back again to the station platform. On alighting his Excellency was received by the following officials:—Mr. Lely, the Collector, H. H. the Raja of Dharampur, H. H. the Thakore Sahib of Wadwan, Mr. T. Hamilton, Sessions Judge, Surgeon-Major Nariman, Civil Surgeon, Surgeon-Captain Dyson, Sanitary Commissioner, Mr. Maconachie, Assistant Collector, Mr. C. Beatty, Superintendent of Police, B. B. and C. I. Railway, and other gentlemen, European and Native, A guard-of-honour, with Band, of the 1st Bombay Grenadiers, under Lieutenant Cunningham, was drawn up outside the station. After inspecting, which his Excellency drove off in a carriage, and four accompanied by the Collector and Colonel Harris, to the residence of the former. The entire route through the city was lined by large crowds, and the inhabitants had erected several arches, and made a great display of bunting in the streets through which the cortege passed. His Excellency and party stopped at the Winchester Industrial Museum, which has been lately completed. Mr. E. D. Talati, head-master of the High School, acted as cicerone at this institution, at which had been collected specimens of the local manufactures in the shape of gold and silver embroideries, carved wood-work, &c.

After breakfast his Excellency received visits from the following gentlemen, the first to arrive being the Raja of Dharampur, who was received by the Governor in one of the upper rooms in the Collector's residence. After some minutes' conservation, the usual ceremonies of attar and pan were gone through, and the Raja took his leave. He was succeeded by the Mrss Jaffer Ali Khan and Muzaffar Khan, sons of Mir Ghulam Baba, C. I. E., the late Nawab of Surat. Mir Mahomed Alli Khan, a descendant of the Nawab of Surat, was next presented, and after him the two young sons of the ex-Nawab of Sachin, accompanied by their uncle. And lastly, Mr. Eduljee Cursetjee Mody, a member of one of the oldest Parsee families of Surat.

These visits being concluded, his Excellency repaired to another room downstairs, where the members of the Municipality and District Local Board were assembled, and where the addresses were presented, Mr. Ishwardas J. Store, the chairman of the managing committee of the Municipality, reading the following:—

To His Excellency the Right Honourable George Robert Canning, Baron Harris, B. A., G. C. I. E., Governor of Bombay.

May it please your Excellency,—With profound respect to your Lordship, and devoted loyalty to our august Sovereign—the Empress of India—we, the members of the Municipal Corporation of this city, beg to approach your Excellency on the auspicious occassion of this your third, and perhaps the last, visit to Surat. We do not deem it necessary to expatiate in this place on the importance and greatness of this renowned city in days gone by, or on the variety of causes which led to the decline of its trade and industry. The construction of the Surat-Nandarbar Railway, from which much benefit to the local trade was anticipated, has not yet commenced; but it is earnestly hoped that the authorities concerned will take up and complete this useful work at as early a date as practicable. Since we had the honour to present your Excellency with an address on your Lordship's first visit to Surat in 1890, we have made a steady progress in the conduct of Municipal Administrtion. The local trade in several articles, which had for a long period been suffering from the heavy burden of octrois, has been relieved of its incubus, and the house and property tax has been imposed, partly to meet the deficit thus caused, and partly to disburse the recurring charges connected with water-works. We have placed our public works on a better and more secure footing, and have with the help of Government raised the status of the assistant masters of our primary schools. The Winchester Museum, founded a few years ago, is being properly recognised, and formed into a nucleus for the exhibition of the arts, industries, and products of the town. In connection with this we have commenced in a quiet way to collect materials for an industrial survey. We have contributed to the establishmet of a veterinary hospital in this city; and the want of an hospital for women and children will soon be supplied by a rich and benevolent Hindu lady, who has liberally contributed a large fund for its erection and endownment. Towards the current expenses of this institution we have promised to contribute Rs. 2,000 a year. We thankfully acknowledge the aid granted by Government to both these hospitals. Surat, as all are aware, has suffered heavily from the disastrous effects of fires and floods. To protect the city from the ravages of occasional inundations of the river, works have been constructed, and the protective line has already been completed, with the exception of the Ghastipura Section, for the construction of which measures are in progress. It is hoped that the destructive effects of frequent fires will, in a great measure, be mitigated by a copious supply of water, which will be brought into the town when our water-works are completed. The first and the most pressing want of a sufficient supply of pure and wholesome water is now in a fair way of being adequately provided for; and we have much pleasure in announcing to your Excellency that we shall, we hope, be able to finance the project without in any way impairing the efficiency of the various departments of the Municipality. The plans and estimates of the water works have already been submitted for the sanction of the proper authorities, and we shall have the satisfaction of witnessing the inauguration of these works by your Excellency in person. In connection with the water-supply scheme, we respectfully beg your Excellency's attention to the claim our city possesses on the sympathy of Government, by reason of its unexampled misfortunes and of the efforts of the people to face them. Fires and floods have destroyed an enormous amount of private wealth, besides obliging the Municipality to spend on protective works large sums, which in other towns are available for sanitary and educational projects. On these grounds we would ask specially for a grant-in-aid, or for a loan at low interest, or for other help to finance our water-works in such a manner as will leave in our hands a substantial yearly balance. We shall thus be enabled to carry out, in some shape, a simple system of drainage, for the removal of sullage water, which at present converts our roads into filthy cess-pools during the monsoon, and injuriously affects the subsoil during the dry season. With a view to complete these works with greater efficiency and economy, we propose to purchase the required articles and stores from private companies, instead of through the Secretary of State; and we earnestly request your Excellency to secure the permission of the Government of India to allow us to make such purchases. We are respectfully of opinion that the peculiar circumstances of this city entitle us to the cordial support and sympathy of your Excellency's Government, and we humbly trust that your Lordship will not overlook our claims to some consideration from Government. With our heartfelt prayers for your Excellency's long life, health and happiness, and our fervent wishes that your Lordship will, after your departure from India, continue to evince the same interest in the welfare of this city which your Lordship has hitherto so kindly shown.—We beg to subscribe ourselves your Excellency's most obedient and loyal servants, &c.

Mr. Shapoorjee Dadabhoy, member of the District Local Board, then read the address in Guzerati, of which the following is a copy in English:—

May it please your Excellency,—We beg leave to approach your Excellency, and bid you welcome as representatives of the district outside the city of Surat. Although it is not possible to extend your Excellency's tour into the remoter towns and villages where we live we thankfully acknowledge that Government is always willing to listen to loyal and temperate representations and to enquire into our grievances. One of the most important duties imposed upon us as administrators of the local funds of this district is, that of supplementing the imperial system of railways by good roads. We hope to be excused for saying that the burden of doing so efficiently is greater than we can bear. The total length of cleared and wholly or partially-made roads outside the Municipalities is nearly 400 miles, out of which the District Board has accepted the responsibility for 146 miles of main route, most of which they have entrusted to the care of the Public Works Department, 31 miles in our own charge, and 247 in that of the Taluka Boards have to be left without any attempt at more than making them passable. Some of these are little more than inter-village roads, the bad state of which does not perceptibly affect the trade of the district, but the greater part are of much wider importance. We would particularly notice the main road from Surat into Khandeish. We are by a special effort metalling the first section of it (5½ miles) at the enormous cost of nearly Rs. 7,000 per mile, towards which Government has kindly granted the expenses of establishment, amounting in all to Rs. 4,500. The remaining section in this district, from Bardoli to Kamalchod, remains in a disgraceful condition, and the estimated cost of metalling it is Rs. 55,000, a sum which we see no chance of our ever being able to afford unless Government will be pleased to give us the same help as it extends to Khandeish. It is our ambition to give the trader a good road from every point of the compass into the city of Surat, and as Surat is still the chief British port between Bombay and Karachi, we respectfully submit that we deserve encouragement from the Supreme Government. We beg to express our gratitude to Government for their repeated annual grants for improving the village water-supply. By such means and by the persistent though gentle action of the taluka and district officers, our villages are undoubtedly becoming slowly cleaner and healthier. We earnestly deprecate the too sudden enforcement of sanitary laws which will become weapons of private malice and of distasteful interference with our social and domestic customs. Another cognate subject, though unconnected with local funds, is the recent renewed acceptance by Government of their responsibility for keeping irrigation tanks in repair. This method of storage is very prevalent in this district, and your Excellency's policy is gratefully acknowledged as just and benevolent. We would venture to express the hops that it may be carried vigorously into effect, and that a larger number of tanks may be repaired every year in order to make up for years of neglect. We are fairly well supplied with medical institutions, and we hope some part of the district at any rate will profit by the women's hospital and dispensary, the foundation-stone of which will be laid by your Excellency to-day, and the cost of which is to be defrayed by a generous lady supplemented by assistance from your Excellency's Government, the Municipality of Surat, and our own Board. We earnestly trust, for the sake of the cultivators whom we represent, that a travelling doctor may soon be added to the staff of the Veterinary Dispensary, as the loss nearly every year from cattle-disease is very serious. With the help of an increased Government grant we are raising the pay of our school-masters, but we keenly feel that there is much still to be done to bring even elementary instruction within reach of the masses. The backwardness of the "Vali Paraj," or dark races, is a standing difficulty among us, owing partly to their own superstitious dread of education, partly to our want of funds, and partly to other causes. Finally, we desire to express our warm attachment to the throne of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress our hopes that your Excellency may have a safe and happy return to your native land, and our respectful request, that should occasion arise, our interests as humble citizens of this great empire may be kindly remembered by your Excellency when far away.

His Excellency, in replying, confined his remarks to the local matters referred to in the addresses.

Shortly after five o'clock, H. E. the Governor and party drove through the city to a large shamiana. The streets were literally thronged with the inhabitants, who cheered loudly as the procession of carriages passed. On entering the shamiana, his Excellency proceeded to a dais erected at one end, and on being seated, the Hon. Mr. Sayani read the following address:—

May it please your Excellency,—As Bai Dayacore does not understand English, she has asked me to read the following address, which your Excellency will be pleased to consider as read by herself. May it please your Excellency, I have to ask your Excellency to do me the honour of laying the foundation-stone of an institution which we all of us hope will under merciful Providence be a blessing to this town and neighbourhood for many years to come. It will be a centre where suffering women of every age and race may come with their children for advice and treatment by a skilled member of their own sex. How much otherwise hopeless pain it will alienate and how much sorrow in many homes it will remove, I need not attempt to describe. Female medical help to the women of India has been recognised as one of the demands of the age ever since its need was brought to light by that benevolent and distinguished lady, Lady Dufferin, and I thought to myself that it would be a proper thing for me to humbly follow her advice to do the needful for this city, especially as my late respected husband and myself belong to this city, and that to do so would be the best possible way of benefitting our native place. My husband, the late Mr. Morarbhai Vrijbhukhandas, left by will in 1880 the sum of Rs. 25,000 to build a dispensary, either at Bombay or at Surat. I thought I would be most truly carrying out his wishes if I applied the money together with accruing interest to a special Dispensary for Women and Children in Surat, and, in consultation with the local committee of the Lady Dufferin Fund, the Municipality, and Government, I obtained the sanction of the High Court to this course. Towards providing accommodation for in-patients I offered, on my own account, the sum of Rs. 9,000, to be spent on the Bai Dayacore ward. To this I subsequently added under the advice of my late husband's friend, the Honorable Mr. R. M. Sayani, Rs. 20,000 towards the purchase of land for a site, and further, on its being brought to my knowledge that the sum of Rs. 20,000 which had been set apart for the building would not suffice, I made a further gift of Rs. 5,676. Altogether, the benefaction will amount to considerably over Rs. 70,000. In addition to the endowment of Government paper, the Municipality of Surat have promised an annual contribution of Rs. 2,000, and the District Local Board one of Rs. 500. Government have been pleased to add an annual grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,632, thus securing an adequate income for the efficient maintenance of the institution. Your Excellency will, I hope, permit me to express my grateful thanks to your Excellency for so kindly consenting to set the first hand to this work. It is my earnest hope and prayer that the blessing of Almighty God may rest on an institution so auspiciously begun, and that innumerable sick and suffering ones may find relief within the walls of this building, and remember with gratitude, the name of my late husband, Morarbhai Vrijbhukandas.

At the conclusion of which, the benevolent lady, Bai Dayacore, was introduced to his Excellency, and proceeded with him to the centre of the tent, where the foundation-stone, with the following incription on it, was in readiness to be lowered:—

The Foundation-Stone
of
The Morarbhai Vrijbukhandas
Hospital and Dispensary for Women and Children
Was laid by
H. E. the Right Honourable Lord Harris, G.C.I.E.,
Governor of Bombay,
On the 5th November, A.D., 1894.

The stone being lowered to its place, his Excellency rapped it with a hammer, declaring it at the same time to be well and truly laid. He then re-ascended the dais, and made a short speech thanking Bai Dayacore for her beneficence and kindly thought for her poorer neighbours, and foretelling the relief of much suffering from the establishment of such a building.

His Excellency dines with the Collector to-night, holding a reception afterwards.

(* Delayed in transmission.)

Says Mr. Sala:—So far as I can make out, knicker-bockers have not an American origin, in the sense of the garment having been devised by an American tailor; and if my remembrance serves me correctly, it was an English lady, writing to the *Times*, some six-and-thirty years ago, who stated that she had made for her little boy some very neat and cosy galligaskins out of a pair of old trousers belonging to her husband. She had given, she added, the name of "knicker-bockers" to these garments.

The President of the Republic (a Paris Correspondent says) drives out several times a week to the Bois de Boulogne, where he sometimes alights and takes a short walk with his secretary. One Monday afternoon M. Casimir-Perier was walking along the Avenue des Acacias when a wedding party came up. Visitors to Paris are all aware of the custom among the working classes for married couples to spend their wedding day in the Bois de Boulogne with their happy parents and relatives. This is their only honeymoon trip. The wedding party in question were conveyed in two hired broughams and a waggonette. The passengers in the waggonette recognised the President, and bowed. The bridegroom's mother-in-law alighted from the second carriage, and taking M. Casimir-Perier by the sleeve, said, "Aha, M. le President, now I can say that I have never seen you so near before." M. Casimir-Perier shook hands with this cordial lady and said that he wished every happiness to the newly-married couple. The excellent mother-in-law, delighted beyond measure at the President's affability, signalled to the party in the waggonette to alight. M. Lafargue, to put an end to this manifestation and prevent the President from being mobbed, asked the lady to go and thank the persons who had greeted the President. As soon as she had left on this errand, the President and his secretary disappeared along a by-path, cheered at a distance by the people of the party.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Carthage, with the English Mails of the 26th ult., left Aden at 7 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 p.m., on Sunday. She brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Addington, Capt and Mrs
Anderson, Mrs K. and child
Allardice, Mr A
Bird, Mr and Mrs W J A
Bryce, Lieut D G
Bonanji, Mr
Barnett, Mr G A
Baumann, Mrs
Brown, Mrs Lambert
Bender, Mr W
Barnett, Miss
Benson, Mrs
Benson, Miss A M
Brownson, two Misses
Brodie, Mrs M
Bowman, Mrs
Bountiff, Mr S G
Biligrami, Mr S Z
Bazshawe, Lieut and Mrs F H
Barnes, Mrs, and three children
Clemm, Surg-Major
Glover, Mr and Mrs R S
Cati, Miss
Collins, Mr R G
Campbell, Mrs and Miss
Campbell, Miss E M
Colin Campbell, Lord
Dickson, Mr and Mrs
Durant, Mrs, and two daughters
Desanges, Miss
Elderton, Lieut F H
Fyzee, Mr A W
Fabrines, Mr F C
Filgate, Mrs, and child
Gradon, Mrs A F
Graham, Sir John A
Garth Mr J S
Hayward, Miss
Hearne, Mr J F
Heathfield, Miss
Hill, Miss
Harris, Miss
Hiller, Mr L

FROM BRINDISI.

Armstrong, Mrs H
Barlow, Mr G T
Beaman, Mr F C O
Bignell, Major and Mrs E D F
Biddulph, Mr and Mrs T
Bryant, Mr and Mrs
Bull, Mr F E
Cecil, Mr
Cornall, Miss
Clarke, Mr S E J
Chambers, Mr C
Chambers, Mr and Mrs
Collins, Major G A
Crighton, Mr C
Duthie, Mr J F
Dupuis, Miss
Ewitt, Mr J D
Evans, Mrs
Edwards, Lieut R M
Fleet, Mr J F
Fosteath, Mr H H
Gilpin, Mr G
Gilpin, Miss
Guest, Mr
Grinlette, Surg-Major
Hamilton, Capt
Hatch, Mr and Mrs, H and child
Hill, Mr and Mrs, H Claude, and infant
Holland, Mr H L
Holland, Mr W J
Hill, Mr M
Jardine, Mr J
Lambert, Mr and Mrs W B
Lushington, Mr
Little, Mr and Mrs
Leverett, Mr W
Lemonius, Mr
Laurie, Mr M
Mein, Mr C H
Maclaughlin, Dr
Moll, Mr
Morris, Miss
McLeod, Major and Miss
Pope, Mr J B
Place, Mr F
Place, Mr H G
Pope, Mr J V
Playfair, General
Robinson, Mr V J
Robinson, Miss
Rattigan, Miss
Rattigan, Mr and Mrs
Ross, Mr A
Sargent, Sir Charles
Sargent, Miss
Sykes, Mr and Mrs
Schuner, Mr G
Sevastopulo, Mr
Sidey, Mr
Stirmer, Two Misses
Tomkin, Mr and Mrs P
Thurlow, Lord
Tyrrell, Mr L G
Weston, Mr and Mrs H J
Wilson, Mr C W
Wright, Frank Mr and Mrs

FOR KURRACHEE.

Grant, Surg-Maj and Mrs, two children, and lady friend
Hawkins, Mr J P

THE MAHARAJA OF BENARES AT THE HINDU GYMKHANA.

His Highness the Maharaja of Benares, who has been staying in Bombay for the last few days, paid a visit to the Hindu Gymkhana, yesterday evening. A part of the way leading to the Gymkhana was lined with buntings and with stands of oil-butties at intervals on both sides, while the pavilion was very brilliantly illuminated. In response to the invitations issued by the members of the managing committee, a large number of gentlemen were present in the pavilion to receive the Maharaja, including the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Ameeroodin Tayabji, Gordhandass Khatao Mukandji, Gordhandass Goculkass Tejpal, Ramchander R. Dharadher, Dwarkadass Dharamsey, B. N. Bhajeker, H. N. M. Vijayker, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Jamsetji Cursetji Kama, Lukhmidass Khimji, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Dr. Ardeshir Dadabhoy Mody, Prince Baldevsingji of Dharampore, Messrs. Gunpatrao Moroba Pitale, Ebrahim Rahimtoola, Darashaw

HEAVY CLAIMS AGAINST INSURANCE COMPANIES.

SUITS DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

Yesterday at the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran delivered judgment in the suit brought by Sorabjee N. Talati and Co. against the Indemnity Mutual Marine Insurance Company. The plaintiffs sued to recover Rs. 45,000 from the defendants for the loss of a consignment of silk shipped on board the s. s. Bokhara which was lost on her voyage from Shanghai to Hong-Kong in October 1892. The Honorable Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasjee and Dinshaw appeared for the plaintiffs, and Messrs. Scott, Robertson and Lawndes, instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Justice Farran in delivering judgment said: This suit is brought by the plaintiffs to recover a sum of Rs. 45,000 from the defendants under a policy of Marine Insurance on fifty bundles of silk shipped on the s. s. Bokhara at Shanghai for Bombay, which was executed on behalf of the defendants in Bombay on the 15th October 1892. The suit is defended on the grounds (a) that the plaintiffs or their Agent when effecting the policy made false representations of material facts to the defendants, (b) that they then concealed from the defendants certain material facts which were known to them and unknown to the defendants. The nature of the alleged false representations and the several material facts alleged to have been concealed are set out in the written statement of the defendants and in the issues which have been raised. I shall refer to most of them in detail in the course of my judgment. The plaintiffs are a firm of merchants which has been established in Bombay for some fifty years past. They have branch firms in Hong-Kong and Shanghai and carry on a very extensive business with these ports, both on their own account and on behalf of constituents. There are three Parsee and two Marwarree partners in the firm. Its business in Hong-Kong is conducted by the plaintiff Manockjee Pestonjee Talati. The plaintiff Ruttonjee Sorabjee Talati assisted by his brother Nowrojee, who is not a partner, chiefly manages the business in Bombay. One D. S. Talati, not a partner, manages at Shanghai. The shipment of the silk in question on board the Bokhara and its value are admitted, and the interests of the plaintiffs therein. The Bokhara a P. and O. steamer carrying the mails left Shanghai on Saturday the 8th October 1892 at noon. She went ashore on Monday the 10th October on Sand Island, in the Pisadores in a typhoon at about 11-40 p.m. The steamer and cargo were totally lost including the silk shipped by the plaintiffs, nothing being saved. In addition to the silk the plaintiffs had shipped 1050 cases of tea by the same steamer of the value of Rs. 50,000. These they insured on the same day the 15th October as they insured the silk, with four insurance companies of which Volkart Brothers are the agents in Bombay. The total value of the goods by the Bokhara was thus Rs. 95,000. Volkart Brothers have repudiated the policies effected with them on behalf of the four companies they represent, and the plaintiffs have filed suits against these four Companies. The suit against the Batavia sea and fire Insurance Company has been tried before me. The present suit and the suits against Volkart Brother's Companies are so closely connected together, that it has been agreed that the evidence taken in the present suit shall be received as evidence taken in the suit against the Batavia Company and *visa versa*. The two suits have not however been heard together. For some five years previous to the loss of the Bokhara, the plaintiffs had not been in the habit of insuring the goods which they shipped either in Bombay or in China. The only insurances they effected were on goods on which they obtained advances from Banks, usually the goods of constituents. In respect of their own goods and some goods of constituents they acted as their own insurers, forming an insurance fund for that purpose. They consequently effected no insurance on the tea and silk in Shanghai before the Bokhara started. The insurance in question in this suit and those effected with Volkart's Companies were effected in consequence of a telegram sent by the Plaintiff Manackjee Pestonjee from Hong-Kong to Bombay. Before referring to its terms I shall examine the evidence taken at Hong-Kong and Shanghai in order to ascertain with precision the circumstances under which it was sent and the facts with reference to the Bokhara which were known to the plaintiff Manockjee at the time he sent it. Having referred to the above evidence, his lordship said he thought it was clear that the plaintiff in Bombay and his agent understood the expression "overdue" in its untechnical sense, which was the sense in which it would be ordinarily understood in the case of a line of mail steamers having regular times of departure and arrival. The plaintiff Manockjee said he used it with that meaning in his telegram of the 12th October and Mr. Marshall of the P. and O. Company also employed it in that sense when answering in the first instance, though he understood also its technical meaning. It was not until Wednesday the 12th that anything, serious was thought about the nonarrival of the Bokhara, and even then it was considered a temporary delay. Though Manockjee had made enquiries at the P. and O. Office about her on that day, his letter to Bombay and his telegram to Shanghai expressed no particular anxiety, though the telegram was meant as a hint to insure. Even on the 13th and 14th though he was apprehensive and was thinking it unwise not to insure, he was still hopeful. On the 14th the feeling in Hong-Kong had been very intense and the worst fears were entertained about the Bokhara though hope was not abandoned. With reference to Manockjee's telegram of the 14th October, both Ruttonjee and Reporter had said that though on receving it they had considered the matter urgent from a business point of view, the telegram did not cause them any anxiety as to the safety of the vessel, as they attributed the fact of Manockjee in Hong-Kong not being able to effect insurance, to the lines of the different insurance companies being full. His Lordship felt considerable difficulty in accepting that statement as true. The terms of the telegram certainly appeared to be calculated to excite anxiety. After reading the letters between the plaintiffs at Hong-Kong, and Bombay his lordship said it seemed incredible that Rutonjee had not the full gravity of the situation clear to his mind, when he sent Reporter out to try, and effect the insurance on the tea and silk. After referring to the instructions given to Reporter, His Lordship said three questions presented themselves, upon the answers to which the result of the suit depended. (1) Whether Reporter communicated to the defendants to the effect that the Bokhara on Saturday was two or thres days overdue? (2) Whether, if so, that was a sufficient disclosure to the defendants of the material facts relating to the risk by the Bokhara, which were at the time of effecting the policy known to the plaintiffs and unknown to the defendants? (3) Whether Reporter misrepresented to the defendants the date on which the Bokhara sailed from Shanghai. Sunder the defendant's insurance clerk had stated that it was represented to him that the Bokhara had not sailed at the time when the policy was effected. Reporter stated in his evidence that before going out he prepared a memo, but he had shewed it at none of the offices to which he went on the Friday, and could not tell what had become of it. His Lordship thought that, if it existed, it would have been forthcoming. It was clearly not left with Sunder, and His Lordship was therefore very doubtful as to its existence, and thought if it existed it would have been preserved. It was quite clear judging from the tone of Ruttonjee's letter of the 25th that he had no expectation on Saturday morning of effecting an insurance in Bombay. His Lordship put more reliance on that than on what Rntanjee remembered as to his then state of mind. After referring to the facts on which the parties were agreed, His Lordship remarked the matter had given him much anxious thought, but he had come to the conclusion that the account given by Sunder was substantially correct, and his lordship set out in detail his reasons for coming to that conclusion.

His Lordship could not help remarking that it did seem a strange circumstance that after the plaintiff Manockjee at Hong-Kong had tried to insure both there and at Shanghai and the companies there were suggesting fifty to seventy-five per cent. as a possible rate at which he could insure, but no one would really insure at that rate, by the simple device of sending an ambiguously worded telegram to Bombay his agent should be haggling here with the clerk of the defendant's company between six and seven annas per cent., with a discount of forty-five per cent. His Lordship had however endeavoured not to let that consideration weigh with him while considering the facts. Sunder had been for some twenty years in the service of the Bombay Company and Wallace and Company, who were agents for some five high-class insurance companies, including the defendants. Sunder had said he never accepted an overdue risk and had never heard of one being accepted in Bombay. His Lordship was asked to allow evidence to be called to the effect that it was not the practice of under writers in Bombay to insure overdue risks. He did not allow it but said it was impossible to read the evidence that had been given in the case without seeing that that was the basis upon which business here was carried on. It must, he thought, be so. The offices, were for the most part mere agencies which would not have the knowledge or experience to calculate such hazards, and it was unlikely that such a business would be entrusted to them, much less to the native clerks who as a rule did the insurance business. His Lordship said he was not a sufficient Judge of demeanour to be able to define whether Sunder or Reporter was speaking the truth, and he would therefore guide himself by other means, but he thought it fair to make the observation, as the case would probably be heard before another tribunal. It was a crucial point in the case whether the insurance with the defendants was effected before Volkart's insurances as alleged by Reporter, or whether he had been to Volkarts' and agreed on an insurance with them before he saw Sunder, as must have been the case if Sunder's evidence was true. In this connection the question of the time of effecting the policy became material. It might have been effected with the defendants after Reporter left Volkarts' office the first time or after his leaving it finally. His Lordship attached great importance on the question to Mr. Wright's letter of 22nd October, in which he mentioned that Volkarts' memo, had been shown to Sunder. That would place the making of Sunder's policy after the first visit of Reporter to Volkart's. His Lordship saw no reason why Sunder should have at this time told a gratuitous lie to Mr. Wright. His Lordship said he must hold that Sunder was not informed that the Bokhara was two or three days overdue at the time when he granted the policy. That finding disposed of the case, but His Lordship said it was desirable that he should deal with the second question above indicated. In doing so, he commented upon the evidence in great detail, and said the rule as to good faith, which was required to be observed in the effecting of an insurance policy, was so strict, according to Arnould, that the assured was bound to make known to the underwriter all the information in his power, which was not within the ordinary knowledge and experience of an underwriter; and further, that if a material fact, which was stated to the underwriter turned out to be untrue, or a fact which was material to be stated was concealed, the policy would be void notwithstanding that the assured might have acted with perfect good faith and honesty of intention. It therefore seemed to his Lordship that it would have been incumbent on Reporter to have disclosed the facts to the defendants when offering the risk, had he known them, and doubly incumbent on him to disclose them when questioned by Sunder as to the cause of the delay to the Bokhara. His Lordship considered that if Reporter had known of the typhoon in which the Bokhara was lost, he ought to have communicated that knowledge to Sunder. There could be no doubt that a principal abroad, directing his agent at home to effect an insurance for him upon a ship or cargo, was bound to disclose to his agent, circumstances within his knowledge which rendered the risk to be insured specially "speculative," and omitting to do so ran the risk of the policy effected by his agent being liable to be successfully repudiated, if such circumstances were unknown to the company underwriting the policy. His Lordship was therefore of opinion that telegraphing merely the word "overdue" was a concealment by Manockjee of the real facts relating to the Bokhara, and were sufficient to vitiate the policy, as it was not suggested that Sunder knew, or ought to have known, such facts other than the date of the sailing of the vessel. The Advocate-General had contended that, if a principal abroad was bound to telegraph all he knew or heard, the gossip of the place, his own fears and apprehension, and those of his neighbours, it would be impossible for him to insure at all. That was not so; he was only bound to telegraph the material facts. To telegraph without mentioning these in the case of an overdue ship must of necessity be a risky operation. Manockjee, however, telegraphed more than the word "overdue." He also telegraphed that insurance could not be effected in Hong-Kong at any rate, and gave directions, from which it might have been readily inferred that the risk was a serious one. Is was admitted that Ruttonjee assumed a wrong date for the departure of the Bokhara, and gave Reporter instructions calculated on that erroneous basis, which were communicated to Sunder. If His Lordship was correct in thinking that Sunder must be taken to have understood the communication in the sense that Ruttonjee intended, it conveyed a misreprentation as to the date of the sailing of the Bokhara, which in itself would vitiate the policy, even though innocent. Sunder was entitled to rely upon the representation, and was not bound to verify it at the P. and O. office, or by the printed timetables. Further, His Lordship was inclined to hold that the plaintiffs in Bombay were bound to communicate the telegram of the 14th or its contents to Sunder. It was true, as a general rule that the assured, in effecting a policy, was not bound to communicate the fact that other underwriters had refused the risk, nor their opinions, nor those of foreign correspondents, nor their own. But it seemed to his Lordship that, when the fears were telegraphed without the facts on which they were founded, it was taking an unfair advantage of the underwriter not to communicate them. Lastly, the statement which Reporter stated that he made to Sunder, as to his reason for insuring was a most misleading one, which was an incorrect representation of the contents of the telegram. The whole endeavour of the plaintiffs in Bombay seemed to have been to minimise the risk, so as to induce Sunder to accept it. His Lordship dismissed the suit with costs, including costs reserved.

We are told that the plaintiffs intend to file an appeal rom the above judgment.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending October 23, as compared with the statement of October 30, 1894:—

Liabilities.	October 23. Rs. A. P.	October 30. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	61,00,000 0 0	61,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,32,13,579 8 2	1,78,89,154 3 9
Other Deposits, &c.	4,90,06,253 1 13	5,20,79,995 1 6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,90,698 11 0	4,74,790 2 9
Sundries	24,31,500 13 0	24,43,172 2 1
Rs.	9,61,42,032 2 3	9,89,67,111 10 1
Assets.		
Government Securities	92,65,919 0 0	94,16,239 0 0
Other authorised Investmts.	78,05,526 0 0	77,83,346 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	75,09,467 0 11	75,32,891 0 8
Credits do.	1,09,89,262 13 2	1,08,81,761 14 1
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,04,29,769 4 7	2,14,51,183 11 0
Balances with other Banks	3,01,963 7 10	3,59,576 11 2
Bullion	1,069 10 4	1,069 10 4
Dead Stock	12,90,258 9 1	12,90,638 1 1
Stamps	9,242 7 5	10,118 12 9
Sundries	14,49,369 6 5	14,25,392 5 1
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,87,14,047 5 2	1,93,05,485 2 6
Do. at Branches	1,83,24,698 1 1	1,95,00,371 5 5
Rs.	9,61,42,032 2 3	9,89,67,111 10 1

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to October 30, 1894:—

Liabilities.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	6,57,749	Dec.
Do. at Branches	3,43,324	Inc.
Other Deposits	29,73,742	do.
Post Bills	84,091	do.
Assets.		
Bank's Investments	1,33,200	Inc.
Loans	23,424	do.
Accounts of Credit	1,04,501	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	10,33,395	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	5,92,438	do.
Do. at Branches	11,75,673	do.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 6.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Zanzibar—Mombassa interrupted.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Busreh.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 6th November, 1894.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..
Teheran	6	2	23 p.m.	..	21
Suez	6	2	55 p.m.	..	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 6th November, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	22	..	1
" Karachi	..	7	..	1
" Madras	..	18	..	1

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it" will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

CONCLUDING ADDRESS AT THE SEVENTH PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

We give below the remarks of the President, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, on the conclusion of the proceedings of the Provincial Conference on Sunday last.

The President in thanking the meeting heartily for the vote of confidence it had just passed to him, said they had four sittings during three successive days. It was not for him to say how far the Conference acquitted itself on the whole in dealing with the various questions which came up before it. One remark he would make, and that was that barring a few unhappy accidents, the speakers generally showed knowledge and showed ability in discussing the topics they had to deal with. It had often been remarked that speakers at Conference or Congress meetings who talked so loudly about popular grievances were not in touch with the people. Those present there must have seen that the delegates were not merely from this city but came from the Deccan, Konkan, and its villages so near Bombay, such as Alibag, Pen, Mahim, Oomergaum, Avas, and from the districts of Gujarat. A number of them addressed the meeting and spoke from practical knowledge. On the first resolution about revenue enhancements, they were addressed by one or two agriculturists who actually ploughed their fields and who were known to have twisted the tails of their bullocks while ploughing. (Laughter.) One of the delegates, Mr. Mokal, of Alibag, said he paid over Rs. 500 for Government demand on his land, and put his case as to the pressure of that demand on him and as to forest grievances in a few words so tersely and vividly as to carry the whole meeting with him. (Cheers.) Other delegates from the Konkan villages discussed the rules relating to grazing on pasture lands and the levy of fees for such grazing. They expressed their general approval of the new forest resolution of the Government of India, but there was a distinct minority among them who, while joining in this chorus of approval, qualified it by saying that their appreciation would be more genuine and heartfelt when they found that the new policy was faithfully carried out in their villages in the work of actual administration. Well, he could very well enter into the feelings of this minority. It seemed to him that the new forest resolution came to these people in the Konkan and the Deccan as a godsend at a most critical hour in the history of forest administration in their villages. One of the delegates told them the thrilling story of how only a few weeks back some 3,000 people in the village of Mangrole, in Pen, in the Colaba District, met in the temple of Mahadev to adopt a petition to Government about the oppressive working of grazing rules for free pasturage lands and the vexation, annoyance, and harassments they were put to by a low-paid subordinate agency. After the adoption of the petition, they offered their prayers to the great deity that he, under whose canopy they had met, would inspire Government with mercy and benevolence in this their hour of distress. The strange coincidence between this prayer offered with one united voice and the appearance of the humane and statesmanlike resolution seemed to these people as if the God Mahadev, had deigned to hear their prayer at last. In their pleasing bewilderment they asked themselves if they were not dreaming and naturally awaited the faithful carrying out of the new resolution in actual work. Hitherto, as they all knew, the forest officer pulled one way, the district officer pulled another way. The governing principle, they would gladly notice, which ran throughout the resolution, was that considerations of revenue were to be subordinated to those of contentment and peace among the forest tribes, especially in small matters and in deference to ancient customs, and that the claims of cultivation were stronger than the claims of forest preservation. They might similarly hope that a like humane resolution would take under its wing the land revenue policy of the Bombay Government. Passing on to what fell from Mr. Chambers on the hard bargains of the money-lender with the ryots, the President remarked that he attributed Mr. Chambers' somewhat exaggerated account of the character money-lender to his want of familiarity with mofussil life and the part that the marwari or bania sowkar played in rural social economy. He seemed to generalise from what he saw of the marwari's relations with the mill-hands in Bombay. Otherwise, Mr. Chambers, he felt sure, would find that under the present condition of things, the ryot could hardly dispense with him. In saying this he (the President) did not for one moment defend the action of the money-lender. All he wished to point out was that if they drove the marwari out of the village, the villagers would be at their wit's ends to know how to manage their affairs. And how would Government receive its instalments of revenue, which they did at present with the punctuality and regularity of clock-work even under the rigid rules in force? They all knew that Government offered to lend money at low rates, and yet the ryot preferred the sowkar to Government for accommodation in spite of his hard bargains. And why? Because they found the money-lender more accommodating than the Government. The highest authorities were agreed upon this point. Mr. Javerilal next passed on to the subject of the attitude of the vernacular press towards Government, which by some was thought hostile. He was not prepared to deny that the vernacular press made at times hard hits on Government measures, perhaps harder than the occasion demanded. But in judging of them he thought allowance should be made for the excited times in which they lived. On the whole, he was prepared to say that the tone of the vernacular press in this Presidency, barring a few aberrations, was sober and moderate. In this opinion he did not stand alone. He was glad to be confirmed in this view by the testimony of no less a critic than the *Bombay Gazette*. A three-month's study of the vernacular press in this Presidency enabled the writer to "confess and confess with pleasure that a closer study of the native papers than was previously habitual to us has on the whole raised our opinion of the ability and judgment with which many of them are conducted." (Cheers.) Mr. Javerilal felt sure that if the critic had a longer experience of the vernacular press he would have paid a still higher compliment. At the same time he took this opportunity of counselling his friends who wrote for the press to appreciate better than they do the difficulties of their rulers while commenting on their action or measures. His own opinion was that a case stated moderately or temperately stood a far better chance of receiving attention from the authorities than one couched in violent language. They should remember how they would have acted themselves if placed in the position of their rulers. (Hear, hear.) Again, they should never omit to give honour and credit where honour and credit were due. In this connection nothing gratified him more than that in one of the resolutions—that on education—the Conference had acknowledged its sense of gratefulness to Lord Harris for the steady support and encouragement, His Excellency had all along given to the extension of primary education throughout the presidency, even at a time of financial pressure. (Cheers.) He was in a position to say this from his study of the last provincial Budget for this Presidency. On this account, therefore, he felt that Lord Harris was entitled to their heartfelt thanks. (Cheers.) In conclusion, he expressed a hope that if the deliberations of the two Conferences just held tended in some way to bring about a better understanding and greater harmony of feeling among the two great communities, the Bombay Provincial Conference and the Ahmedabad Conference had not met in vain. (Loud applause.)

The President then declared the Conference dissolved.

British merchants are warned by the British Vice-Consul at Mogador that English officials in Morocco have no control over the persons or property of Moorish debtors unless these enjoy British protection, and even in that case the control is limited. To add to the confusion, nearly all the wholesale native traders enjoy the protection of some foreign nation, whose laws are often in striking divergence from British mercantile law. Claims against such proteges are, it is added, liable to be adjudicated on by the local representative of the protecting Power, subject only to appeal to its diplomatic representative in Tangier. We are also recommended to bear in mind that questions relating to the estate of living or deceased Moorish subjects are by treaty stipulations referable to Shraa; in the case of Moors a tribunal presided over by the Kadi; in the case of Jews, unless Moorish notarial documents be produced, by rabbinical law as practised in Morocco. Altogether, giving credit to the subjects of the Sultan appears to be a rather slippery business.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers every where at Is 1½d. per Bottle.

A GERMAN EXPLORER ON HIS TRAVELS.

AN INTERVIEW WITH HERR OTTO EHLERS.

Herr Otto E. Ehlers, the German traveller, is well-known in Colombo, to which place he has been a frequent visitor in the course of the last three years, and when he returned to this port a short time ago a reporter of this paper, with a recollection of the excellent travellers' takes that Mr. Ehlers has recounted in Ceylon in the past, lost no time in asking to be accorded the favour of an interview. Delay, however, was necessary, for Mr. Ehlers had a trip to pay up country, but on Saturday he had returned to Colombo, and, putting up at Sirinewesa, in the Cinnamon-gardens, as the guest of the German Cousul, he very kindly gave our representative an account of his latest travels.

A PERSONAL SKETCH.

What Stanley has been to England and what the Comte d'Orleans has been to France, Herr Ehlers, promises to be for Germany by the time he has reached the age of the former (and at present he is barely more than half that apparently). For the past seven years he has been incessantly on the move, and he has a bent for exploration that makes him a traveller in the true sense of the word, while his wanderings have been of value to his countrymen by reason of the information regarding new countries or unopened lands that he has seen fit to visit. Herr Ehlers is a wiry-looking Teuton, and in his talk and demeanour there is strong evidence of activity, quick resolution, and a share of determination above the average. A scar or two about his clean-shaved face,—and particularly one seam leading from the left side of his mouth to the jaw—indicate adventures that one would expect in a man used to roughing it in travelling; but the Herr makes no travelling capital out of them, for he said on Saturday when asked if he got these scars in fighting; "Yes, but not in fighting savages. They are the remembrances of several duels, and not the result of a fierce conflict I had with a tiger, as an American reporter once told his readers. That account was really wonderful, and the story was one of the most marvellous I ever read; but the experience it told of was not mine." Two other personal items may be introduced: Herr Ehlers's travels have been given an unusual importance by reason of the fact that on several occasions the Emperor William II. has commissioned him to bear presents and messages to rulers in foreign parts, and it will be seen that Herr Ehlers made reference to these proofs of Imperial friendship in the course of the interview. He further explained that he had known the Kaiser intimately for the last twenty years, and was at the University with him in Bonne. The other noteworthy fact was a statement made by our visitor that he bears all the cost of these expeditions himself. The German Government contributes nothing towards his expenses because he does not like to lose his absolute independence. And now for

MR. EHLERS'S MOST RECENT DOINGS.

After expressing himself as delighted at being back once again in Ceylon, Mr. Ehlers said he was first here three years ago, when he came from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands after a ride from Cashmere to Calcutta. "From Ceylon," he continued, "I went to Rangoon and marched as the first European from Burmah through the Laos and Shan States to Tonquin. It was a dangerous trip, but to my mind there is only one thing that makes life worth living, and that is to feel that you are running the risk of losing it every day.

AMUSING EXPERIENCES IN COREA.

From Tonquin Herr Ehlers went to Siam, China, Mongolia and Corea. Asked for an opinion about the latter country he said: "That is a question which it is not easy to answer. The country is very hilly and bare, and it is not a rich country by any means; but there are very fertile valleys in which people could earn a livelihood; yes, and even a fortune; but nobody cares to make a fortune there because there is always a mandarin to take it away. The King himself is a man without energy, and he is entirely handled by the mandarins."

"Did you see the King?"

"Yes, I saw him going to a temple erected to his ancestors, and the procession was one of the most interesting sights I ever witnessed. He and the Emperor of China are the only monarchs in the East who did not receive me. The Emperor of China only receives ambassadors, but the reason the King of Corea did not receive me was a very curious one. I arrived in Seoul, the capital, a few days after Mr. George Curzon, and the King expressed the wish to receive us both. Mr. Curzon was to be received one day, and I the next day, so the Minister of Foreign Affairs said. Mr. Curzon was received, but his not wearing a beard disappointed the king; he asked his Minister if I was a bald-faced man too, and when the Minister said I was clean shaved, the King refused to see me, saying that he only takes an interest in Europeans for their beards. The Minister was furious that the King refused to see me after he had promised me an audience, and threatened to give up his portfolio, but the King remained steady. I was not received; the Minister resigned; and all because I have no beard."

A WORD ABOUT AUSTRALIA.

From Corea Mr. Ehlers went to Siberia and Japan and returned via the Sandwich Islands and America to Europe. In his Fatherland he made only a rest of a few months and came out again to Ceylon, going from there to Australia, New Zealand, and Samoa. Asked about Australia, Mr. Ehlers replied: "I was not disappointed, because I did not expect too much. I found that the people don't spit so much as the Americans, and that they are more modest. They only think most of their things the biggest in the world, but not all of them. Everything in Australia is business, even the pleasure and church-going. Australia is a country in which to make or loose a fortune but not one in which to spend your money in a pleasant way, and it is no country for men who are nothing else but gentlemen."

HERR EHLERS AND THE KAISER.

"I hear you are very friendly with the Emperor?"

"Oh," Mr. Ehlers said, "to call me a friend of His Majesty would be the same as if a missionary called himself the friend of the Pope. All I can say is that I am His Majesty's greatest admirer, and that since I have known the Emperor (nearly twenty years) he has always been very gracious and kind to me and received me frequently in audience. He takes a great interest in my travels."

FRIENDLINESS OF WILLIAM II. TO INDIAN RAJAHS.

"You are the bearer of Imperial presents to several Indian Maharajahs, are you not?"

"Yes that is true, but I saw the papers making much more of the matter than it deserves, and I am afraid the Indian Rajahs will therefore be more or less disappointed. Last winter in Berlin, when I read a paper about my ride from Cashmere to Tonquin, in the Schloss before the Emperor and the Empress, I told the Emperor about the kindness with which I was received in India by all people from the Viceroy down to the youngest official, and about the royal hospitality shown to me by some Indian Princes. The Emperor expressed himself very pleased, and told me that one German gentleman who had travelled in India had found once in the place of an Indian Rajah a picture of Emperor William the First. "O," I replied, "I did not see that one, but several times I even found Your Majesty's portrait, and have just received a letter from the Maharajah of X, (leave the name blank—asked the Herr—) "asking me to send him the newest portrait of the Kaiser. His Majesty declared he would give me one himself, and not only for this Prince but for some others who had shown so much hospitality to me; so that they might see the German Emperor did not forget kindness shown to a German traveller. Next day I received several portraits, everyone in the handwriting of His Majesty, in beautiful frames bearing the Imperial crown; and I am going to deliver them to the Princes for whom they are intended."

AFFAIRS IN SAMOA.

"You have been in Samoa just now. What do you think about the country and what is to be done there?"

"Well, it is a beautiful country, with the most charming natives I over met. But it is not a country in which I should like to live. It would even be more of a paradise than Ceylon if there were only another class of Europeans and another style of life. If a man leaves his country and goes to the tropics, he must have, according to my opinion, something for the lot of deprivations he is going to endure. I mean he must live in a grander style with more servants, in larger houses, etc., etc., than at home. Nothing of that kind can be found in Samoa. There are no trained servants, no large bungalows, no sports; in one word, there is no life at all. There is only some fun in politics, and in the Court of the King. I think a man who is in need of a good libretto for a new opera could not find a better place than Samoa. Fancy a King who is honoured with a royal salute by men-of-war, and who has to fight with his treasurer because the latter will not allow His Majesty to burn four kerosine lamps in the night, such luxury being a waste of money; a jail where the prisoners have the greatest facilities to escape, because there is no money to feed them; three fighting armies, which agree only to fight on week days and never at night, and at which the women of one party which is short of ammunition go to the other to get cartridges."

GERMANY'S POSITION IN SAMOA.

We Germans are in a very enviable position. The Government party—the weakest of all—is not fond of us, which is no wonder, because the King Malietoa was German prisoner for a long time in the Cameroons and afterwards in the Marshall Islands. The rebels are on the contrary, in favour of a German annexation, and the rebel chief Tamasese came to me and asked me to write to the Emperor that his party would not only lay down, but even deliver up, their arms if the German flag were hoisted over Samoa."

"Do you think Germany will do that?"

"We only would do so if England and America would consent. Treaties are not made to be broken by honest nations, but I hope we are not far from an agreement. None of the three nations is more interested in Samoa than Germany.

"What are your next plans?"

"I am going into Assam to try to go up the Brahmaputra as far as possible. It will, I am sure, though not a pleasant, be an interesting, trip and without risk or gain."

GERMANY IN AFRICA.

Knowing that Mr. Ehlers has been Imperial Commissioner in Africa, we asked his opinion of the value of the German possessions there, but he escaped with the answer:—"You usually do not take the best horses in learning to ride, and have to be happy in getting a horse at all."—*Times of Ceylon.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, November 3.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Furlough for one year, is granted to Mr S H James, I C S Secy to the Govt of India in the Legislative Dept.

Mr J M Macpherson, Barrister-at-Law, Depy Secy to the Govt of India in the Legislative Dept, is appointed to officiate as Secy in that Dept during the absence on furlough of Mr S H James.

Mr F G Wigley, Barrister-at-Law, Personal Assist to the Secy in the Legislative Dept, is appointed to officiate as Depy Secy to the Govt of India in that Dept.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to direct that H E Council shall assemble at Calcutta in the jurisdiction of the Lieut-Govr of Bengal.

The services of Mr F G Sly, I C S, are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commr of the Central Provinces.

The services of Capt W D Thomson, 1st Bengal Cavy, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces and Oudh for employment as Offg Cantt Magite of Allahabad.

The Rev J B Brunesson, a Senior Chaplain of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Estabt, is permitted to retire from the service.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The services of Mr F G Sly, C S, Assist Commr, Central Provinces, on special duty with the Govt of India, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Dept.

Mr A E Spring, Assist Supt, 1st grade, Survey of India Dept, is granted an extension of three months' leave on medical certificate.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surg-Capt F H Burton-Brown, M B, I M S, (Bengal), are, with reference to the notification by the Govt of India in the Home Dept, No 636 (Medical).

Lieut R B Berkeley, I S C, Boundary Settlement Officer in Central India, is appointed to officiate as a Political Assist of the 3rd class, and is posted as Assist to the Agent to the Govr-Genl in Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The services of Col J Burne, I S C, Comdt of the Malwa Bhil Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Capt J L Kaye, I S C, Political Assist of the 3rd (Offg 1st) class, and Assist to the Resident in Kashmir, officiated as a Resident of the 2nd class, and as Resident in Kashmir, from the 29th Sept to the 27th Oct, 1894, both days inclusive.

Lieut F G Beville, I S C, Political Assist of the 1st class, sub pro tem, and Assist Political Agent at Bussorah, is granted special leave for six months.

The services of Mr E V Levinge, I C S, lately offg as Under-Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

Capt W H Fasken, I S C, Sqdn Officer, 16th Bengal Lancers, is appointed to be Assist Inspty Officer, Rajputana and N-W Provinces Imperial Service Cavalry, with effect from date of joining.

Consent on the return from previlege leave of Capt J Ramsay, I S C, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, sub pro tem Mr O V Bosanquet, I C S, Offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to Offg Political Assist of the 1st class: Capt C A Kemball, I S C, Offg Political Assist of the 1st class, reverts to Offg Political Assist of the 2nd class: Lieut A D'A G Bannerman, I S C, Offg Political Assist of the 2nd class, reverts to Offg Political Assist of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the grant of previlege leave to Capt C A Kemball, I S C, Offg Political Assist of the 2nd class,—Lieut A D'A G Bannerman, I S C, Offg Political Assist of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assist of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Major T C Pears, I S C, Offg Political Agent of the 2nd class,—Capt P J Melvill, I S C, Offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to his substantive grade as a Political Agent of the 3rd class: Lieut K D Erskine, I S C, Offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to his substantive grade as a Political Assist of the 1st class: Capt S H Godfrey, I S C, Offg Political Assist of the 1st class, reverts to Offg Political Assist of the 2nd class: Lieut A D'A G Bannerman, I S C, Offg Political Assist of the 2nd class, reverts to Offg Political Assist of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the replacement, at the disposal of the Military Dept, of the services of Major R H Jennings, R E, Offg Political Agent of the 3rd class,—Lieut K D Erskine, I S C Political Assist of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent in the 3rd class: and Mr E H S Clarke, Political Assist of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assist of the 1st class.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments in the Postal Dept are notified:—Mr C Stewart Wilson is appointed to officiate as Dep Director-General of the Post Office of India. Mr W J Pilkington is appointed to officiate as Post Master Genl, Bengal. Mr J Cornwall is appointed to officiate as Inspr Genl of the Railway Mail Service, Khan Bahadur C J Lalka is appointed to act in the 2nd grade of Depy Post Masters Genl, vice Mr Cornwall, Mr F Whymper is appointed to act in the 2nd grade of Depy Post Masters Genl during the absence on privilege leave of Khan Bahadur C J L

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

RETURNS compiled at the War Office show that the total number of soldiers who at the commencement of this year were in possession of good conduct medals was 1,379, a decrease of 116 from the 1,495 of the previous year, and a much larger reduction from the 2,097 of 1890, the highest point reached in the past ten years. The diminution, however, is not to be attributed to deterioration in the conduct of soldiers generally, but to the circumstance that under the short service system the number of otherwise eligible men is considerably reduced by want of the necessary eighteen years' service; while sergeants who have been promoted to Warrant rank, with its superior advantages in position, pay, and pension, before they have completed the eighteen years are not eligible for the medal. That good behavior is increasing in the army is shown by the fact that at the beginning of this year there were 93,499 men wearing good-conduct badges, or 3,864 more than on January 1,1893, and also more than in any year since 1875. The great majority of these men had but one badge, but 24,610 had two, 2,686 three, 971 four, 289 five, and 117 six. Of the 1,379 holding good-conduct medals, 813 were sergeants, 90 corporals, and 476 privates; and 654—principally corporals and privates—had received a gratuity with their medals, while 724 (all sergeants with the exception of one private) had received the medal only.

In the course of the experiments this season with the Maxim gun at Lydd Camp some curious effects were obtained. The fire was made at bamboo screens, which were set up as targets, the result of the firing showing that with the greater velocity obtained with the gun the less was the effect on the screens, it being almost impossible to see where the bullets had passed through. The inference is that if a bullet struck a human being in a fleshy but not vital part the injury would be much less serious than if he were struck with a projectile of less velocity.

The Central News learns that in addition to the second-class cruiser Æolus from the Mediterranean, and the gun-vessel Pigeon and Redbreast from the East Indian Squadron, with the first-class cruiser Gibraltar, shortly to be commissioned, the British fleet in China waters is to be immediately augmented by the dispatch from the Mediterranean of the Edgar, first-class cruiser, and the Spartan, second class cruiser.

Under the heading "Help for the Volunteers" a respectable London morning paper published a few days ago a letter which has filled us with feelings of disgust, to which we cannot give adequate expression, writes the "Broad Arrow." With unblushing effrontery and hypocritical assumption of patriotism, together with an impudent patronising of the volunteers, interlarded with a hackneyed classical quotation, some soap proprietors have induced our contemporary to give them a cheap advertisement. Not content with securing the advertisement for themselves, they offer a contribution to a special fund for the benefit of the volunteers conditionally on ten other firms giving a like sum, in the hope that the fund thus started may become national and permanent. We sincerely hope it may become neither the one nor the other. We tremble to think of the nostrums which may take advantage of this opportunity to drag themselves before public notice. Is it not enough that we cannot travel north, south, east, or west without being reminded of the more animal portions of our being? Of all the schemes for the bettering of the volunteers this is the most objectionable, for it is likely to intensify to an alarming extent the already contemptible use of volunteer prize-lists, even at the meetings of the National Rifle Association, as advertising mediums. But we see a greater objection to this most plausible attempt to utilise the volunteers practically as sandwich men. Is it right, or just, or proper, that a force which is regarded as a necessary part of our military defences should be so repeatedly dragged before the public 'in forma pauperis'? Is it possible for the volunteer force ever to gain its proper place in public estimation and respect if it is thus treated and compelled to exist on the proceeds of continual appeals to private individuals, to say nothing about the pockets of its own officers? It almost appears as if the Government and the country regarded the volunteer force as a kind of national charitable institution, towards which the State makes a contribution in aid, but hopes and expects that a generous public will make up the rest.

The Channel Squadron will, as has been usual for some years past, make Gibraltar its headquarters during the winter months, and, as on former occasions, will extend its cruise to Arosa Bay, Vigo, and Madeira on this side the Straits, and to the Balearic Islands on the other. We notice that several papers refer to this cruise as if it was the inauguration of a new policy, but it is nothing of the kind, and no special significance attaches to it this year more than to previous cruises of the kind. Nor is there any reason to suppose that the squadron will remain away from England for a longer period than is now customary. There was at one time a desire expressed by many in the squadron that Christmas might be spent at home, but this has apparently died out, now that it is fully recognised that the maintenance of the ships during the winter in the vicinity of Gibraltar is in accordance with the requirements of our naval policy. We shall not be surprised, however, if the Channel Squadron spends rather more of its time at sea during this winter cruise than has heretofore been the case, and those who are statistically inclined may find some pleasure and profit in drawing up a comparative statement on the subject.

After careful comparison of the various "lessons" which, on the strength of the more or less inaccurate and fragmentary reports of the battle of the Yalu, have been read to the public, writes a service paper, there is only one point upon which we find universal agreement, and this is as to the value of the quick-firing guns. Seeing that this is the case it is but fair that credit should be given where credit is due, and this even when it is to our much-abused Board of Admiralty. It is as well that the public should be made aware of the fact that almost the whole of our modern British war vessels were armed with quick-firing guns before they had been introduced into any foreign navy. For those who understand the policy which has of late years governed the instruction and armament of our ships it is easy to understand why this should be the case. The quick-firing gun was originally intended as a reply to the torpedo-boat, and was made in small calibres for the purpose, but from the very first introduction of the 3-pounders and 6-pounders it was acknowledged by naval officers that the advent of such formidable weapons must influence the designs of modern ships. It was at Elswick that the 4·7in. and 6in. guns were invented and perfected while foreign gunmakers were yet without orders from their Governments to supply anything of the kind. While we lead the way with the 4·7in., Italy first mounted the 6in. in her ships, and when the French Fleet came to Spithead a few years ago there was not at that date a single piece of the kind mounted in the French Navy.

The rumoured appointment of Prince Louis of Battenberg to a cruiser has been frequently in the papers of late, but up to this week without any foundation. Now, however, he is to commission the Cambrian for the Mediterranean, where she will take the place of the Æolus, which vessel has departed for China. In relinquishing the post of Naval Adviser to the Inspector-General of Fortifications, Prince Louis will also cease to act as secretary to the Joint Naval and Military Committee of Defence, in the interesting and important work of which he has taken such a large and active share. The Cambrian is a cruiser of the Bonaventure and Astræa type, and Prince Louis is to be congratulated upon his appointment to such a fine vessel, the arrival of which in the Mediterranean must be looked upon as a reinforcement of the Squadron.

The retirment of Admiral Sir Vesey Hamilton from the Active List, which took place in May last, has now been followed by his retirement from the post of President of the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, where he is succeeded by Admiral Sir Walter Hunt-Grubbe. But though Sir Vesey Hamilton thus severs a link which bound him to the active life of the Navy, we feel sure that this will not mean that he has ceased to take an active interest in the service of which he is such a brilliant and distinguished member. Rather we expect that, like Sir Geoffrey Hornby, Lord Alcester, Lord Hood of Avalon, and others whose names are as household words in the Navy, Sir Vesey Hamilton may be trusted to keep an experienced and watchful eye on the state of our sea forces, and with the weight of his influence and advice be ever ready to further the interests of the Service and those of the country at the same time. Just now that he has relinquished the last office which he held on the Active List, his half-century's record is well worth recalling, particularly as we should like to point out that, with his recent experience as Commander-in-Chief on the China station, as well as the previous service which he had there, he is exceptionally placed for pronouncing an opinion upon the navies of the belligerents, and the possible future of the struggle.

Short service for the Navy, thinks the "Army and Navy Gazette," would be suicidal, but a modified form of short service for officers and men of the Merchant Marine, such as has been advocated by us for years past and is now being tried in a tentative fashion, would, we are convinced, prove the remedy for many of the ills from which the British Navy is now suffering. But no hope of permanent employment must be held out, and this should be made clear from headquarters at once. It is of the very essence of the scheme that experience is to be gained, and that then those who have done their term pass on to make room for others to acquire similar knowledge. We have pointed out why it is absurd to expect merchant shipowners to engage crews wholly composed of R. N. R. men; but that it is for their own interest to carry a certain number is plain, since the R. N. R. man, having a retaining fee from Government, is more likely to accept lower wages than the man who is not subsidised in this way.

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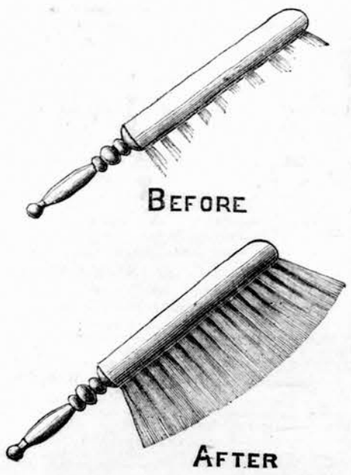

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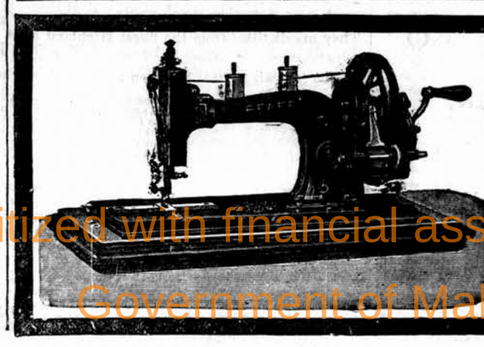

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Kettle Size ... 2/6
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FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.
In Patent Air-tight Tins.
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Has saved thousands of Infants' lives, and provides health and strength for all.
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Mellin's Lacto-Glycose is a dry powder prepared from the well-known Mellin's Food and Sterilized Cows' Milk. Lacto-Glycose is of great value for use in hot climates.
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FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, BROWN BOOTS, &c.
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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
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KANANGA EXTRACT
A DELICIOUS EXOTIC PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF
At once original, grateful and persistently fragrant.
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GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME
Prescribed in France for the last 30 years for the cure of BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION of the LUNGS, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS and CATARRH.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
arrests the COUGH, Spitting of Blood and NIGHTSWEATS and the APPETITE improves rapidly. — a fact soon demonstrated by an increase in weight and healthy appearance.
Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles.
Beware of Imitations.
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VIGOROUS MUSCULAR MANHOOD
DUSART'S SYRUP
OF
Lactophosphate of Lime
NATURE'S TONIC RESTORATIVE for Rickety, Scrofulous Children, sufferers from general and Nervous Debility, Poor Blood, Pale Complexions, Flabby Muscles and Excesses.
DUSART'S Syrup (or the Wine) helps children teething, furnishes the bone-forming material during the growing period, developes contracted narrow chests, weak lungs, feeble constitutions and crooked legs.
DUSART'S Syrup prevents Diarrhœa of infants, increases flow of milk in nursing mothers and is recommended by the Profession to the pregnant and for all cases where the vital energies are being sapped by wasting diseases.
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Relieves the scalding pain at once and CURES all discharges from the genito-urinary organs in either sex in 48 HOURS
obtained from the best Mysore wood.
Santal-Midy is a specific for Cystitis
Unlike the sandal oil of the Bazars, it is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or Injections, and causes no inconveniences.
Beware of imitations
Each tiny Capsule bears the name MIDY
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THE FAMOUS NILE EXPLORER.
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GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.
"NEWTON ABBOT, DEVON,
"DEAR SIRS, "1st October, 1892.
"I have delayed my thanks as I wished to test the effects of Blair's Pills by a sufficient interval of time.
"For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction, owing to the uncertainty of health, and the sudden visitations of the enemy, which prostrated me for months or weeks, according to the virulence of the attacks.
"Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout.
"If taken exactly according to your directions upon the first insidious symptom, without any delay, the enemy is invariably conquered before it has obtained sufficient hold of the system to become formidable.
"For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills. "Truly yours,
"(Signed), SAML. W. BAKER."
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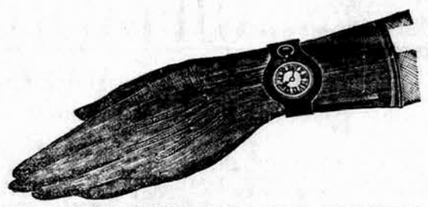
Gold Watch, Rs. 55 to 150.

Ladies' Chased Hunting Keyless Watches, English movements, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 400.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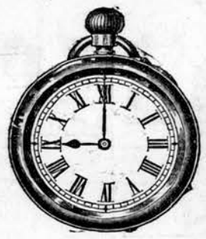
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Ladies' Gold Crystal face Keyless Lever, Rs. 220.

Beetle Shaped Concealed Watch, elaborately Jewelled with Rubies and Diamonds, Rs. 1,600.

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Best quality Ladies' Gold Hunting Keyless Watch, with Engraved Monogram, from Rs. 250.

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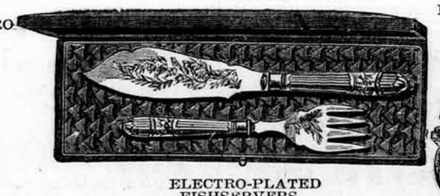
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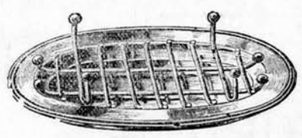
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FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND INVALIDS.
Retained when all other Foods are rejected."—London Medical Record.
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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
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The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
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For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and rendering the Hair beautifully soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, &c. ALSO for RESTORING GREY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOUR is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it perfectly harmless and devoid of any Metallic or other injurious ingredients. IS NOT A DYE. Specially prepared for Toilet Use. The best Hair Dressing. 2s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and perfumers. Manufactured only by—
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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD.
THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.
The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—
CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.
Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.
GENTLEMEN.—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, Secretary.
CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.
Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses,
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WHISKY
Defies Competition.
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OLD BLENDED CRAIGELLACHIE
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Have acknowledged THE BEST in the Market.
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Scotch Whisky
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OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.
Registered Proprietors:—
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whose gross annual power of production is 13,000,000 Gallons.
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Are the Best.
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Patent LEVER TRUSS
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Effective and light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.
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PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless
Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.
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